The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 52. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for October.

Decrease for the Month, $681,434.

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1874.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt of the United States for the month of October, 1874, just issued:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,182,183,250
Five per cent. bonds	26,965,200
Total coin bonds	$1,729,708,450
Lawful money debt	34,679,000
Matured debt	20,783,999
Legal tender notes	$ 382,073,257
Certificates of deposit	52,325,000
Fractional currency	48,151,021
Gold certificates	15,570,000
Total without interest	$ 501,871,633
Total debt	$2,290,357,102
Total interest	21,115,570
Total debt and interest	$2,295,972,772
Cash in Treasury, coin	90,060,215
Cash in Treasury, currency	16,886,770
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, provided by law	52,325,000
Total in Treasury	$ 159,011,991
Debt less cash in the Treasury	2,130,961,781
Decrease during October	681,434
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads	
Completed interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	24,825,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	8,497,256
Balance of interest paid by United States	16,328,143

TOLEDO.

Lawsuit to Test the Rights of Burial in Roman Catholic Cemeteries.

TOLEDO, October 29.—An interesting case came up to-day, in the Common Pleas Court, upon application of John Wynn for injunction against Rev. James O'Reilly, pastor of St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church, to restrain the latter from interfering with the burial of the body of Mrs. Mary Winn, wife of plaintiff, in St. Francis de Sales Cemetery, at this place. It appears that the family of Mrs. Wynn own a lot in that cemetery, in which they desired to bury her, but after preparations for the burial had been made, Wynn was notified by Father O'Reilly that he would oppose it, if necessary, by force. The remains were deposited temporarily in a vault in Forest Cemetery, where they now are, and Wynn applied for the injunction to prevent interference with the interment. Father O'Reilly, in his answer, sets forth that the cemetery is under the control of the Bishop of the diocese of Cleveland; that the rules of the Catholic Church make it obligatory upon the Bishop, or his representative, to refuse to permit to be interred therein any person of whom full proof of membership has not been furnished, that they died in full communion; that Mrs. Wynn had, for a long time prior to her decease, ceased to be a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and died out of communion. The decision is reserved.

NEBRASKA.

The Grasshopper Devastation---Relief Societies Actively at Work.

OMAHA, October 31.—The officers and branch societies of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, in behalf of the grasshopper suffers, are receiving contributions to meet immediate demand. It is proposed to send a car load per week of provisions and clothing to each of the six principal stations in the Western counties where the crops were destroyed, if the liberal contributions now arriving continue. Nine carloads of supplies have already been forwarded. Precautions are taken to see that they go only to the needy, and that in fair proportion, and obtain such facts as will prevent counterfeiters being imposed upon. Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin is traveling and soliciting for the society. The Executive Committee in Omaha and the authorized agents of the branch associations, where such are formed, are alone authorized to receive contributions.

CINCINNATI SYMPATHIZES AND CONTRIBUTES

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to issue the army clothing now at Jeffersonville, Ind., to the Nebraska sufferers. All the churches in the city will take up collections for the benefit of the sufferers to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Great Match Between Fullerton and Occident—The Latter the Winner—Fifty Thousand Dollars Change Hands.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—From four to five thousand people witnessed the race between Occident and Fullerton to-day. Pool selling began on the course at half-past one, and went off lively at good figures. The following figures indicate the rates of wagers before the start: Fullerton $200, Occident $165; Fullerton $230, Occident $150; Fullerton $200, Occident $180; Fullerton $220, Occident $155. A large number of pools were sold rapidly on this scale.

The contest was the closest trotting race ever witnessed here. Occident was driven by Budd Doble, and Fullerton by Hickox. Occident never made a skip in any heat. Fullerton, at the start in the last heat, broke badly, losing seven lengths, but was unable to gain his ground. Occident won the race amid the wildest excitement. Betters and buyers on Fullerton lost heavily. Probably fifty thousand dollars changed hands here on the result. Stanford gave the stakes won to Doble.

SUMMARY.

Occident	2	1	1
Fullerton	1	2	2

Time—2:19, 2:18, 2:23¼.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

A Suspicious Certificate of Sleeping Car Stock Afloat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 31, 1874.

The assignee of Willard S. Hickox has learned that certain persons, having obtained possession of certain shares (one hundred in number) of sleeping car stock, were trying fraudulently to dispose of the same. The assignee has notified the transfer agents not to transfer any stock standing in the name of Mary Jane Hickox or Willard S. Hickox. It would be well for all parties to take notice. The certificate is supposed to be No. 251 of Woodruff Sleeping Car stock.

LOUISVILLE.

Statistics of Leaf Tobacco Trade—The Largest Market in the World.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will review the trade in leaf tobacco for the past year, showing Louisville to be the largest market for that product in the world. The sales during the past twelve months aggregate 69,970 hogsheads, against 56,606 for the twelve months previous; the total amount of sales being $7,677,710. This shows greatly enlarged aggregates in all particulars and a proportionately important gain in the value of the staple.

FIRE RECORD.

Wooster, Ohio—$5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., November 2, 1874.

The millinery store of Mrs. Clark, and the boot and shoe store of J. S. Duden, on South Market street, were destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss is about five thousand dollars, fully insured in the following companies: Hartford, of Hartford, $1,000; Manufacturers', of Chicago, one thousand; Old Dominion, of Cincinnati, one thousand; Richland Mutual, of Mansfield, one thousand two hundred.

Forest Fires in Ross County, Ohio—Heavy Losses and Great Desolation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., November 2, 1874.

The destructive fires in the southwestern part of the county have entailed an immense amount of suffering and loss of property. The smaller class of farmers, who resided in the path of its progress, are left utterly destitute, and a meeting is to be held at Bainbridge to organize measures for their relief.

Fires in Meigs County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., November 2, 1874.

Fires are reported in the woods in Columbia, Rutland, Salisbury and Sutton townships, of this county. A great deal of damage is being done to fences and coal in the stock, and one or two dwellings are reported to be burned.

Fires in Gallia County, Ohio—Town of Porter in Danger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., November 2, 1874.

The woods near Porter, this county, ten miles from this place, have been on fire for three days, and it has required the incessant exertion of all the men in that place to prevent the flames communicating to the town.

AN OIL TOWN BURNED.

ST. JOE, BUTLER COUNTY, GONE.

Thirty Houses Destroyed—Nothing Saved.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., November 2, 1874.

St. Joe, an oil town about three miles from Millerstown, was burned this afternoon. At about 5:30 P. M. the fire caught, it is thought, from a chimney. As the wind blew a gale, nothing was saved. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time. Two drug stores and several livery stables are among the buildings burnt. The woods are on fire all around the town. About thirty houses were destroyed.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The Episcopal General Convention resumed its session this morning. There was a marked decrease in the number of delegates present, also in the attendance in the galleries. The report of the joint committee to prepare a new lectionary for the week days in Lent came up for action with the message from the House of Bishops recommending that the table of lessons reported by the joint committee be adopted until the next meeting of the General Convention, providing that the bishops of each diocese should approve of it.

The Rev. Alfred B. Beach offered the following amendment to the message from the House of Bishops:

Resolved, That the lectionary for Lent, together with the Rogation and Ember days, as proposed by the House of Bishops, be hereby approved as an addition to the prayer book, and that it be made known by the Secretary of this body to the conventions of the several dioceses of this Church, with a request for the appointment of the Constitution, for the final action of the next General Convention.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, offered an amendment to this amendment that there be added to article eight of the Constitution the following clause: "Provided, however, that the lectionary, may be thereupon at any time with the concurrence of both houses of the Convention."

A message from the House of Bishops was read, expressing approval at the approaching union in sympathy between the Russo-Greek and this Church, hoping for a further order for inter-communion between both churches. The message was concurred in.

After a long discussion the latter amendment was lost and the former carried, and the message thus amended was adopted.

The Committee on the Translation of the Prayer Book into German was continued, and the duty also imposed on a Provincial Synod of Canada was appointed.

The following were appointed as the deputation: Rev. Dr. Clark, of Kentucky; Rev. L. N. Dunbar, of Cincinnati; New York: Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island; ex-Governor Fish, of New York, Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Judge Otis, of Illinois.

The resolution reported by the Joint Committee on the reduction of the size and expense of journals was adopted.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on the Prayer Book, touching the introduction of a colon in the psalter, was then taken up for action. Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, offered as an additional resolution, that the resolutions of the Committee be sent to the different dioceses for their action, and passed at the next General Convention. The matter called up a lengthy discussion. Finally, on motion, it was laid on the table. Messrs. Hoffman and Bedell, Bishops informed the House of Deputies that they had appointed the following committees: Committee on Legislation necessary to increase efficiency in the government of the Theological Seminary—the Bishops of Pittsburgh and North Carolina; Committee on Canon No. 76, appointing as an additional member of the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations, the Bishop of Central New York; concurring in message No. 83, appointing Rev. T. Webb on the Joint Committee on stereotype plates of the prayer book; not concurring in message No. 85, as to the matter of appointments, but asking for a committee of conference; naming as members of said committee, the Bishops of Western New York and Mississippi and the Assistant Bishop of Maryland.

The Chair appointed, on behalf of the House of Deputies, a Committee on Closing Exercises. Another message informed the House that the House of Bishops did not concur in message No. 87, and a resolution approving the report of the Committee on Church Music was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Canons, No. 19, to whom was referred the proposed amendment to canon 20, title 1, intended to provide for the use of lay readers in services, was then taken up. The committee submitted a resolution disclaiming that it was the purpose of Canon 20 to do anything that prohibited the separation, when desirable, of the morning prayer, litany and the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper into distinct services, which may be used independently of each other and either of them without the other, providing that when used together they be used in the same order as that in which they stand and are used in the Book of Common Prayer, and declaring the appointment of a joint committee of seven bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen to consider the whole subject of rubrical revision, with power to confer and exchange views, to report at the next General Convention.

A message from the House of Bishops informed the House of Deputies that they had concurred in the amendment from the lower House with regard to the new lectionary, and appointing as a joint committee of conference on the matter, the Bishops of Texas, Pennsylvania and Maine. The Chairman appointed, on behalf of the House of Deputies, Rev. Drs. Beach, Fulton and Adams on the Joint Committee of Conference. Another message, recommending that the House adjourn finally to-morrow evening, at half past seven, after devotional exercises and hearing the pastoral letter, was concurred in by an unanimous vote.

The report of the Committee on Canon No. 16, with that portion relating to the separation of services, was adopted; while the latter part, recommending a commission on rubrical revision, caused great discussion. Rev. Drs. Huntington and Dekoven, Rev. Mr. Douglas and Messrs. Welsh and Shilley spoke in favor of a commission, while Rev. Drs. Rogers and Adams and Messrs. Meigs, Pringle, Smith and Haskins opposed it. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was lost. A vote was taken on the adoption of the first portion of the report, relating to a commission on rubrical revision, and lost by a vote of 35 ayes to 66 noes.

The message from the House of Bishops was concurred in, continuing the Joint Committee on the German Prayer Book, and also appointing as a member of the Joint Committee on Public Journals, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

Another message informed the House of Deputies that the Territory of New Mexico had been detached from the jurisdiction of the Missionary Bishop of Colorado, and the Territory of Arizona from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Nevada, constituting each a missionary jurisdiction, and appointing as Missionary Bishop thereof, William F. Adams, Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans.

The Convention then went into secret session over the confirmation of Rev. Dr. Adams, resulting in his being confirmed by a vote of 58 clergymen and 26 laymen.

The Committee of Conference to whom was referred the matter of a new lectionary, reported an amendment to the 8th Article of the Constitution, giving the Constitution power to amend the lectionary from time to time. A vote on this report was taken by dioceses and orders, and it was adopted by the following vote: Clergymen—Ayes 31, noes 8, divided 1; Laymen—Ayes 22, noes 3, divided 1. On motion, the Committee on Lectionary was continued until the next General Convention.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the matter of disputes between congregations and their ministers, reported in favor of establishing a board of arbitration to inquire into existing differences and submit their decision to the congregation, which if they should not agree to, the congregation should be withdrawn from representation in the Convention. The hour of adjournment having arrived, no action was taken on the report.

A DEFENSE OF DR. SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, November 2.—During the session of the Episcopal Convention to-day, George Henry Higgins, Presbyter of the parish of Trinity, at Lincoln, Ills., circulated among the members a card stating that Rev. Dr. Seymour was totally ignorant of the meeting between the students of the General Theological Seminary and Rev. C. C. Grafton, of Boston, until apprised of the same by the Professor of Systematic Theology. The first meeting with Mr. Grafton was of a private, social nature, and the second meeting was the result of unpremeditated request made by the students that nothing with reference to the Holy Communion was discussed either evening. Nothing in regard to the existence, affairs or doctrines of C. B. S. was even mentioned. The meeting was an open one and Dr. Seymour knew nothing of it at the time. The card bears the signatures of the students who were present at Mr. Grafton's discourse.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1874.

Postoffice Estimates.

The estimates of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be largely in excess of the estimates submitted last year. This is, however, unavoidable, in consequence of the large amounts paid for transportation, which causes the great bulk of expense. Mr. Marshall, the First Assistant Postmaster General, has prepared an interesting statement showing the amount of expenditures over receipts for this service. The transportation from New York to Chicago, by the most direct route, may be taken as a fair example of the cost of transporting newspapers and other printed matter. Estimating that sixty-five thousand pounds will be sent over that route daily, at the rates to be paid after January 1st, 1875, the Government would receive, in gross, the sum of eight hundred and thirteen thousand, five hundred dollars *per annum*; while the expenditures would reach the sum of nine hundred and ninety thousand dollars for transportation alone. In some other branches of the service the Department will make a very good exhibit. The receipts at the free delivery offices last year were eleven and a half million dollars, of which fifty-five per cent. accrued to the Government, the entire expense of these eighty-seven offices being but forty-five per cent. of the receipts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1874.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court took up, this afternoon, the celebrated gold case, in which the State of Maryland is on one side and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the other. The point at issue is whether the company shall pay gold interest on a three million loan made to it by the State in 1836. The State brought suit in the Superior Court of Baltimore to compel payment in gold, and gained the decision. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision, and it now comes to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The ablest lawyers in Maryland are engaged in the case, and the arguments before the Supreme Court will it continue during all of to-morrow. The general impression in legal circles is that the Supreme Court must decide the case in favor of the company, as to do otherwise would be at variance with the principles laid down in the legal tender decision. The amount involved is nearly half a million dollars.

A Place for Judge Poland.

A movement is on foot among the friends of Judge Poland to have him appointed a Judge of the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia. In order to create a vacancy, it is proposed to transfer Judge Humphreys from the District judiciary to the vacant United States judgeship in Alabama. The proposition is understood to be agreeable to all concerned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1874.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

for the month ending to-day, are $9,394,871; for the fiscal year, $35,682,498.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1874.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT GOLD THIS MONTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one-half million dollars of gold each Thursday during the month of November. The aggregate amount will be two million dollars.

CHICAGO.

General Shaler Accepts Control of the Fire Department—Correspondence with Citizens' Association.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The following correspondence will be published to-morrow:

CHICAGO, October 28, 1874.

To General Alex. Shaler, New York—The Board of Fire Commissioners of Chicago have communicated to the Citizens' Association, to be transmitted to you by the Association to you, the resolution that I now inclose. The Board seeks to employ your services in the reorganization and disciplining of our fire department. It is with great pleasure that the Citizens' Association now conveys to you the action of the Fire Commissioners and urges you to accept the position tendered. Allow me to say, in behalf of the Board of Fire Commissioners and Citizens' Association, that under the charter the city is was entirely impracticable to establish for you a position with independent powers. It is almost needless to tell you that our people have implicit confidence to you the amplest legal powers, reposing as they do entire faith in your great ability and prudence, but the Citizens' Association not suggests to the Fire Commissioners any measures going beyond that which they adopted, knowing that the Commissioners had done all of which in the absence of your wishes and ours, that the law would in any manner permit. The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Citizens' Association and the people of Chicago are fully and clearly aware of the important distinction, as to your responsibility, between a position clothed with complete independent authority, such as we should have been pleased to confer upon you, and the position now tendered, which is necessarily without independent authority, and success in which will depend upon the action and support of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in whom the legal powers do and must reside. In this connection permit me to say that the Fire Commissioners, aware that the end sought by themselves and the city at large, in inviting your services, could not be attained without according these services free opportunity, have cordially assured us that while their formal action at this time is hampered by their limitations as certainly belong to a Catholic society, but have not been sent hither." On being told the consequences of his crime, he replied: "I am prepared to suffer the consequences and gladly afforded you. You will observe that the indorsement of His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago, accompanies the resolution of the Commissioners. Yours, &c.,

FRANKLIN MACVEIGH, Esq., PRESIDENT CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of October 28, transmitting a copy of the preamble and resolution passed by the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Chicago on the 24th of October last, tendering to me the position of "Consulting Engineer" to said Board, and in behalf of the Citizens' Association asking me to accept the position tendered. I beg leave to make my acknowledgements for the high honor conferred by the action of your Board of Fire Commissioners, and to say, in reply, that while I would much prefer to assume an office with sufficient power to enforce the execution of any plans which might be adopted for the improvement of your fire department, and which would necessarily involve a responsibility for its conduct, nevertheless, recognizing the absence of legal authority to confer such power, I accept temporarily the position tendered, in compliance with the request of His Honor, the Mayor, your Association and the Board of Underwriters, and will render to the officials charged with the management of the fire department all aid in my power. I thank you for expressing so clearly the absence of all responsibility in the position to which I am invited, but shall undertake its duties with no less zeal on that account.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEX. SHALER.

ZANESVILLE.

McConnellsville Beer Ordinance Modified—Malt Liquors Permitted at Retail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 2, 1874.

The McConnellsville beer ordinance was repealed by the City Council this evening, and a modification, allowing ale and beer to be sold over counters until nine o'clock P. M., was passed. The new ordinance is severe on selling to minors and habitual drunkards, and also compels saloons to be closed on the Sabbath. An immense crowd gathered at the Council chamber to witness the proceedings.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in Dayton.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—A *Gazette* Dayton special says that in a house of prostitution, last night, in a quarrel arising from jealousy, a photographer, named Smalley, shot William Stusson dead, and wounded Charles Carpenter, who is dying to-night from the effects of the wound. Smalley was arrested.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

BERLIN, October 29.—The trial of Kullmann, for the attempted assassination of Bismarck, began to-day at Wurzburg. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

THE REICHSTAG OPENED—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR FROM THE THRONE—UNIFORMITY OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AND CIVIL RIGHTS—THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—INCREASE OF CONTRIBUTIONS—INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY LIMITABLE ONLY BY PUBLIC INTERESTS—ALSACE AND LORRAINE—THE POSTAL UNION—WAR POSSIBLE ONLY FOR DEFENSE.

BERLIN, October 29.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day by the Emperor William in person. The speech from the throne enumerates comprehensive measures to bring about uniformity in judicial proceedure. The attainment of this end, the Emperor says, will confer on the Fatherland a boon long enjoyed by other countries. Steps have also been taken to secure a uniformity of civil rights. It is true that years will elapse before these reforms can be accomplished, but the Emperor rejoices to be able, to-day, to express the conviction that the hopes of the Government and country will be realized in the not too distant future. The legislation in regard to the military system of the empire will be completed by means of bills dealing with the Landsturm and the apportionment of contributions among the various States for the maintenance of the army in time of peace. The general rise in prices renders the sums of money heretofore granted insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the army and provide for improvements demanded by the advance of military science. The budget of 1875 will show the necessity of an increase of contributions for this and other branches of the administration. The allied governments agree that existing powers relative to the circulation of paper currency are only limitable by the demands of the public interests. In connection with the maintenance of a metallic currency, bills regulating the issue thereof will be presented. The projects of laws making civil marriages obligatory and introducing civil registration throughout the Empire, will also be submitted.

The Emperor continues: "Your co-operation is now, for the first time, invited to instituting a budget for Alsace and Lorraine. You will here have an opportunity of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the resources, requirements and institutions of those provinces than was hitherto possible under the old system of yearly administrative reports. You will show our compatriots of the Upper Rhine the interest the whole nation takes in this most important province. The admission to the Berne Postal Convention and the good will of the States which took part in the Congress, it has been found possible to establish a Postal Union which facilitates facilities before unknown for the development of intellectual and commercial intercourse between nations. My relations with foreign powers and with amicable assurances. The tried friendship which unites me with the rulers of powerful empires, affords a guarantee for the continuance of peace, which I may claim your entire confidence. Any temptation to employ the united power of the Empire otherwise than for its defense, a far from my thoughts. I am with me the right and honor of the Empire."

The speech was received, at the close, with deafening applause.

About two hundred Deputies were in their seats at the opening of the Reichstag. The Crown Prince Frederick William, his uncle, Prince Charles, and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, were present. Bancroft Davis, Minister of the United States, accepted a seat in the Diplomatic Gallery. Prince Bismarck, also present, is Emperor's speech. The passage relating to Alsace and Lorraine, and the final paragraph, were applauded with especial enthusiasm. The Reichstag will choose a President Saturday.

KULLMANN PLEADS GUILTY.

The public prosecutor said that, notwithstanding the prisoner's admission of guilt, it was necessary that the full evidence should be submitted to the Court. Kullmann, in reply to questions, stated that while living in Salzwedel he joined a Catholic society. He had said that Bismarck was the greatest enemy of the Catholic Church. The prisoner avowed himself an Ultramontane, and admitted that he had uttered threatening expressions, such as "Before I die, another must fall," etc. He had not been in the habit of seeing Bismarck last Easter. He went to Berlin for that purpose, but was unable to find Bismarck's residence, until he learned from the newspapers that the Prince had gone into the country. He then reported to Sangerhasen in order to be near at hand, in Kissingen, Bismarck's residence, and what watering place to visit. He loaded his pistol with powder, wadding and two bullets. He only ascertained where Bismarck resided, from a stranger, on Sunday afternoon.

Police officer Kowerts was sworn, and testified that at the time of the attempt on Bismarck's life he noticed the priest, Hauthaller, who stood so near the Prince's carriage that one of the horses brushed against him. During the struggle which followed, Hauthaller hurried to the carriage and fled. The officer further testified that at his first examination Kullmann said: "You think, of course, that I belong to the Catholic society, but I have not been sent hither." On being told the consequences of his crime, he replied: "I am prepared to suffer the consequences and gladly afforded you. You will observe that the indorsement of His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago, accompanies the resolution of the Commissioners. Yours, &c.,

Dr. Diruff deposed as to the nature of the injuries received by Bismarck and the illness resulting from them. The depositions of several physicians were read, showing that the Prince still suffered from nervous weakness, and that he is soon fatigued, even by the exertion of writing. The interrogatories of the prisoner was resumed. He said respect for religion would have prevented him from making the attempt on Sunday, even if an opportunity had offered. He had committed a heavy sin, but also convince you that you can have in your work in Chicago, notwithstanding the absence of formal authority and responsibility, a support such as is prepared very rarely for men called to public service.

Very respectfully,

FRANKLIN MACVEIGH,

President of Citizens' Association, Chicago.

NEW YORK, November 2, 1874.

FRANKLIN MACVEIGH, Esq., PRESIDENT CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of October 28, transmitting a copy of the preamble and resolution passed by the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Chicago on the 24th of October last, tendering to me the position of "Consulting Engineer" to said Board, and in behalf of the Citizens' Association asking me to accept the position tendered. I beg leave to make my acknowledgements for the high honor conferred by the action of your Board of Fire Commissioners, and to say, in reply, that while I would much prefer to assume an office with sufficient power to enforce the execution of any plans which might be adopted for the improvement of your fire department, and which would necessarily involve a responsibility for its conduct, nevertheless, recognizing the absence of legal authority to confer such power, I accept temporarily the position tendered, in compliance with the request of His Honor, the Mayor, your Association and the Board of Underwriters, and will render to the officials charged with the management of the fire department all aid in my power. I thank you for expressing so clearly the absence of all responsibility in the position to which I am invited, but shall undertake its duties with no less zeal on that account.

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Murder in Dayton.

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testified to holding a similar opinion to that of the last witness, stating, however, that Kullmann had a violent disposition, and that his youth, his fanatical ideas and his inherent proneness to sudden passion should be taken as a mitigation of his offense. Two medical experts, called by the defense, will testify to-morrow.

England.

MORE FROM CAPTAIN TYLER.

LONDON, October 29.—Captain Tyler, in reply to a letter from a director of the Erie Railway Company, states that, in his opinion, the working expenses of the road ought not to exceed sixty-six per cent. of the gross earnings.

DEATH OF JOHN LAIRD.

John Laird, the well-known shipbuilder, died to-day, after a protracted illness.

THE FIJI COLONY.

Sir Hercules Robinson, in a dispatch from the Fiji Islands, report to the home Government that he has imposed taxes, established a tariff based on that of New South Wales and framed a code of laws. He retains the government in his own hands until further orders. The King has sent a message confiding the interests of his people to the justice and clemency of Queen Victoria.

LATEST FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, October 31.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says the latest advices from Pekin and Yeddo are of a pacific nature. The general belief is that war will be avoided. The Japanese Government has intimated that Chinese residents in Japan will not be molested if war be declared.

THE BULOW-ARNIM CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, November 1.—The Prussian authorities are investigating the circumstances of the publication of the official correspondence between Bulow and Arnim.

INDEPENDENT TREATIES WITH ROUMANIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that difficulties in the way of foreign powers which seek to make commercial treaties with Roumania, independent of Porte, continue. The Turkish Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna have been instructed that the Treaty of Paris must be maintained. Should it be violated in this respect, the signatory powers will be appealed to. If, however, Roumania will submit the question to the Porte, a satisfactory compromise is possible.

France.

ELECTION IN PAS-DE-CALAIS.

PARIS, November 1.—The second election for member of Assembly in Pas-de-Calais was held to-day. The returns, nearly complete, give M. Delisse Engrand, Bonapartist, 77,000 votes, and M. Brasme, Republican, 67,000.

ROCHEFORT RE-LIGHTS THE LANTERNE

Henri Rochefort has established a publishing office of the *Lanterne* in Berne, Switzerland.

Spain.

THE CARLIST STRENGTH DECLINING—THE LATEST NEWS.

MADRID, November 1.—It is asserted that several leading Carlists have waited on Don Carlos, at Tolosa, and represented to him that it is useless to continue the war. The *Iberia* has intelligence that Don Carlos intends to hold an important conference on French territory, and expresses the hope that the French authorities will prevent it. The detachments under General Estalician, stationed at Grandello, mutinied last week. The Captain-General of Catalonia has a strong force to restore order, and several mutineers were shot. The Catalonians are accused of tampering with the army. General Despujol has arrested the Carlists under Cucala, near Mestrazzo. The insurgents lost one hundred and twenty in the fight.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death in Meadville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., November 2, 1874.

A middle aged man, named Henry Hoge, residing in this place, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was run over by a wagon some years ago and his skull fractured, which, it was thought, caused his death, as he has complained of late of pain in his head.

Shipwreck on Lake Superior—Perils by Land and Water—Indian Hospitality—Three Lives Lost.

ST. PAUL, November 2.—The steamer Lotta Bernard, Captain Morris, of Duluth, bound from Pigeon River to Duluth, foundered in Lake Superior on the 29th ult., during a fearful gale which swept her decks and finally extinguished her fires. The persons on board were one passenger, (William Blanchard) and fourteen of a crew. Blanchard and one deck hand were drowned by the upsetting of a boat. The remaining thirteen clung to the wreck until the large yawls, and after untold privations reached shore on Thursday. After traveling about five miles, ten of them came upon an Indian encampment, where they obtained shelter and sent aid to those who were too exhausted to walk. On being found, one new passenger and other two nearly so. They were taken to Fort Williams and are now doing well. Ingalls & Co., of Duluth, were the owners of the boat, which was insured for part her value.

The Explosion at Tuleau Iron Works, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Michael Joyce and Patrick Fegan, two of the men scalded by the boiler explosion at the Vulcan Iron Work, South St. Louis, on Friday last, have since died, and Michael Conroy, another victim, is not expected to live.

Railroad Passenger Killed in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 2. — Frank Thompson, a passenger on the Short Line from Dayton, was run over by the cars, about a quarter past nine to-night, in the city limits. He was attempting to get off while they were in motion. His dead body was found half an hour later.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

A Plot to Rob a Brother of His Inheritance—Incarceration in an Insane Asylum and Escape Therefrom—A Strange Story.

[From the Altoona Mirror, 26th.]

A gentleman named James Weed called upon us this morning, and related a scrap of his personal history which is worthy of reproduction. He stated that last winter he left Wheeling, West Virginia, for Darien, a little town in Connecticut, where there is a family estate, for the purpose of having a settlement thereof. He has a brother living in Darien and one in New York city, and it appears these men took a notion to rob their brother of his share of the estate. In order to do this effectually, on April 1st they laid upon a plan whereby they could get rid of him. Accordingly, they, by some means, secured his incarceration in a lunatic asylum in Stamford, near Darien, they having obtained certificates from physicians that he was insane. He was locked up on the 23d of March last, but, four days after, escaped. On the 7th of April he swore out a warrant against his most solemn protestations, thrown into the foul and loathsome cells of the asylum. His denial was thrilling, and the facts related enough to make one's hair stand erect. He again escaped from the asylum, but was again recaptured on the 19th of May. After this capture his guards were increased, and his keepers redoubled their infamous persecution and vigilance. By watching his opportunity he again escaped on the night of the 23d of May, and started on his way to his wife and family in Wheeling. He states that the discipline of the institution is in all respects the most brutal and inhuman that the mind of man could conceive, and that many persons are detained in the institution who are perfectly sane and who are in no way insane. He further states that the keeper of the asylum lives in perfect luxury on money obtained by keeping persons in the asylum at the request of relatives, the poor "inmates," being of course without friends. Mr. Weed has letters from editors of prominent newspapers in the East, who state unequivocally that he has been unjustly detained in the asylum, that he is not insane and never has been insane, or even deranged. Indeed, by his conversation, one could easily tell how he has been wronged, and no one would blame him if he would hunt his persecutors to the ends of the earth. We can hardly imagine how brothers could become so insensible to all feeling as to drive one from his home. But, what won't people do for money?

PRACTICAL CREMATION.

The Remains of the Late Wife of Sir Charles W. Dilke Burned at Dresden.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The body of Lady Dilke, who died five weeks ago in London, was burned on the 10th inst., at Dresden. The ceremony was performed in the mortuary recently invented for burial purposes by Herr Siemens, and the relatives of the deceased lady permitting strangers to be present, a large number of scientific men attended the experiment. When the company had compiled with Herr Siemens' request to offer up a mental prayer, the coffin was placed in the chamber of the furnace; six minutes later the coffin burst; five minutes more and the flesh began to melt away; ten minutes more and the skeleton was laid bare; another ten minutes and the bones began to crumble. Seventy-five minutes after the introduction of the coffin into the furnace, all that remained of Lady Dilke and the coffin were six pounds of dust, placed in an urn. The brother-in-law of the deceased was present.

FROM ALLIANCE, O.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Narrow-Gauge Railroad—The District "Childrens' Home"—A New Hospital—Educational Advantages of Alliance—Manufactures—The Late Election—Cause of the Republican Defeat.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, November 2, 1874.

Alliance, a beautiful little city of some six thousand inhabitants, is situated at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Though quite young in years, we are fast growing in wealth, and making rapid strides toward placing ourselves in a position where we need look upon no town in Eastern Ohio as our superior—nay as our equal. For there we possess advantages not afforded to many if any of our sister towns; and because of there advantages, many improvements of a permanent nature, which will lend dignity and influence to our town are now under process of completion. Among the foremost of these, and perhaps the one which will increase our growth and prosperity more than any other, is the narrow-gauge railroad now being constructed and running from Wheeling, through Alliance, to a point on Lake Erie, thus giving us the advantage of cheap freights and a healthy competition between the three roads—that which above all things to prosper our designs and make business such as to afford the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer a living income and profit upon his wares and products The men of capital along the route would do well to lend a lifting hand, and thus insure the completion at an early date. I believe that it will not only increase the value of property along the line, but that the capitalist will be afforded a safe and profitable investment for his money. This being the only narrow-gauge in this part of the State, being less expensive than the broad gauge, and traversing a section of country from the North and South, which, in mineral wealth, opening up large and extensive beds of block and bituminous coal, immense quarries of stone, consisting of all kinds of granite, both hard and soft, and passing through upon the South, a region of country, as fine for grain and agriculture than any other portion of the State. The work of surveying this road has been commenced, and if there is one thing above another that warrants me in predicting its early completion, it is the character and ability of the Board of Directors. He who has subscribed stock to this road need not fear that any of it will be misapplied, for the directors are safe, cautious and judicious business men.

Another improvement of no small import to our citizens is the location of the district Children's Home at this point, established by the bounty of the good, friendless, outcast and orphan children. The buildings are to be erected during the coming winter and spring, at a cost of near one hundred thousand dollars. The district is composed of the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning and Portage, and is the child therein found under the age of twelve will be sent to the institution. I believe this to be a step in the proper direction

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

How to burn prairie coal is a question which interests thousands. The coal fields are immense, and timber scarce. But the coal is full of gross objections to consumption for domestic purposes. It is so charged with carbon, soot, and sulphur, as to banish it from the house for cooking and heating purposes. The stoves "puff" and smoke, the gas will escape, and the sulphur will destroy the iron so that the stove is full of hideous cracks and worthless in a short time. Stove makers have diligently sought to consume this sulphurous gas, and the soot, thus economizing fuel and preserving the stove, but so far without effect. The inventive genius of Pittsburgh might perhaps be turned to this matter with success.

NOTWITHSTANDING that but three or four weeks of the season of inland navigation remain, and in spite of the indisposition of the wheat growers to accept the situation, the export demand for that cereal has been so light, comparatively, that the stock in New York is more than double what it was at the corresponding period last year, and prices are 25@30 cents per bushel lower now than they were when "Holding on for a rise" is now the cry, the farmers apparently having come to the conclusion that they are not bound by the laws of either nature or commerce. With regard to the new crop of corn, the Cincinnati *Price Current* says "it is admitted to be of unusually good quality, and with the exception of a few sections of the country, the yield is above the average, while the increased acreage will go far to make up for the failure in exceptional localities, if it do not fully cover it." This should mean cheap pork for the masses.

THE *Bankers' Magazine* for November has an interesting article on the decline in the immigration movement, from which it appears that the aggregate immigration for the nine months of the present year is 105,283 less than for the same period of last year. The Russian immigration is 6,255 against 4,100 for 1873. This large increase is due to the exit from Russia of the Mennonites, who are a valuable class of agricultural population for us to receive. France has sent us 2,117 emigrants against 1,886 last year. From Germany the movement has been more interrupted than even in England. The arrivals this year were only 32,052 against 79,687 for the first nine months of 1873, 132,705 for the whole year 1872, 88,691 for the year 1871, 78,250 for the year 1870, 99,605 for the year 1869, 101,989 for the year 1868, 117,591 for the year 1867, and 106,716 for the year 1866. A large part of this falling off the writer attributes to the efforts of the British and German governments to keep the working classes from leaving those countries.

IT WOULD puzzle the cutest of the Philadelphia lawyers to make out what motive, or what kind of judgment prompts the action of what is known as the Liquor League. Here, for instance, is Colonel BEATH, the Republican candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. He is a pronounced temperance man, and is known as such throughout the State; yet he was on the State ticket of the Liquor League, and received their votes! Here, also, is LATTA, who, in the last Legislature, stood up for Local Option; and he, too, was on the Liquor League Ticket! Can any one explain it?

Then there is WAINWRIGHT, and GERWIG, both of whom were on the side of the Liquor men, last year, and both of these scarified and sacrificed by the liquor interest! We cannot understand it! Why was GERWIG thrown over by them to save SWAN, and why is WAINWRIGHT thrust out to make way for some unknown bummer? The whole thing passes our comprehension; and when we see the liquor men and temperance men uniting in support of SHIDLE and IRWIN, and HOPKINS, also, the whole affair becomes a worse muddle than the one that provoked despair in the mind of poor, bewildered STEPHEN BLACKPOOL.

We can understand why the Temperance men refused to vote for such men as BEATH and LATTA, who agree with them thoroughly in sentiment, for they are impracticable men, and work by the rule of contraries; but the liquor men have the reputation of being wise in their day and generation, and *their* support of men conscientiously opposed to them is a problem that no logic will solve or reasoning explain.

The only plausible explanation of the inconsistency is to be found in the fact that men who aspire to run the political machine without knowing anything about it, almost invariably lose their heads. They go blind with the unusual excitement, and slosh around indiscriminately. Taking this as the explanation, it is some consolation to know that such exhibitions exhaust the exhibitors at one trial, and that we shall not have the privilege of witnessing such an insane display, again, from those engaged in this one.

THE ELECTIONS.

The national administration can take to itself, whatever credit or blame there is for the reaction which has set in against it throughout the country. If, when the panic occurred in 1873, the national Government had stepped in to the relief and support of the mercantile and manufacturing community, instead of starting out on an irrational crusade to force a return to specie payments in the very teeth of a heavy and general commercial depression, there would have been none of the consequent distress, and no cause for complaint. Congress would cheerfully have followed and upheld the President in any action then taken to prevent or mitigate the panic, and the country would now be on the road to a resumption of its old prosperity, instead of lagging and dragging along, as it is now doing. The want of harmony between the President and Congress on the financial question, is one of the causes of this revolution. Congress represented the people, and was willing to aid in relieving them; but the President's resistance to it was an insuperable obstacle, and the result is seen in the election of a Democratic House of Representatives.

No administration can succeed in maintaining a policy, financial or otherwise, against the will and the wishes of the people. This the present administration has attempted to do, and it is entitled to whatever gratification it can draw from the results.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The returns, as they come in, do not improve. We thought, yesterday, we should have 1,000 majority on the State ticket, and that our whole county ticket was elected; but it is now a question whether we have *any* majority for our State ticket, while the District Attorney is in doubt, and the Judge has a narrow escape from defeat.

The returns we have from the Forty-fifth Senatorial district put NEWMYER 232 ahead, with about one-sixth of the district to hear from. His vote is very close, and in the general ill-luck, it will not be surprising to find it foot up against him.

BAYNE, also, is run to the girth. We think he is elected, and will not give it up until we have to. Our figures give him about 200 majority.

It seems probable, now, that all four Democrats are elected in the Third district. WAINWRIGHT may possibly escape defeat, but we do not count on it.

CHRISTY is elected in the Fifth district, and the run is very close between SAMPLE and LARGE for the second place. LUDWIG is out of the count.

LARGE, Democrat, is certainly chosen in the Sixth, with a close pull between YOUNG and ARCHBOLD for second place. ROGERS is at the foot of the list.

The young gentlemen who forsed on the Republican nominations in June, and who have allowed the county organization in their hands to drift into inefficiency, may be able to draw some comfort from a survey of the field; but certainly no other Republican can. With NEGLEY lost, BAYNE and NEWMYER in doubt, HUMPHREYS beaten, the county ticket in danger of defeat, and all our magnificent majority dissipated and scattered to the winds, those who have permitted this to be done must take the entire responsibility of it on their own shoulders. An almost absolute lack of organization and systematic work has brought all this about; and although we cheerfully award to all engaged in the party management or mismanagement, a commendable party zeal, it has been too evidently a zeal without knowledge.

It remains only to pick our flints and try it again. There is vitality enough in the Republican party of this county to recuperate and begin their work anew. The future will call upon them in good time, for all their old energy and pluck, and we know they will not be found wanting when the hour comes.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TICKET VERY CLOSE.

Beath Said to be Defeated.

Massachusetts Republican State Ticket Elected, Except Governor.

Republican Majority in Her Legislative and Congressional Delegations.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF LUNACY FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Next Congress.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Tables made up to-night of members elect of the next United States House of Representatives, show a Democratic majority of 56.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE STATE TICKET.

The figures below are in many cases estimated, and are subject to much correction by the official count:

	Rep.	Dem.
Adams	....	400
Allegheny	500	....
Armstrong	500	....
Beaver	500	....
Berks	....	4,000
Bedford	....	200
Blair	400	....
Bradford	1,000	....
Bucks	....	500
Butler	....	700
Cambria	....	....
Cameron	50	....
Carbon	....	200
Centre	....	700
Chester	1,500	....
Clarion	....	1,100
Clearfield	....	800
Clinton	....	600
Columbia	....	1,800
Crawford	....	....
Cumberland	300	....
Dauphin	....	600
Delaware	1,000	....
Elk	....	500
Erie	300	....
Fayette	....	500
Forest	50	....
Franklin	....	200
Fulton	....	350
Greene	....	1,225
Huntingdon	300	....
Indiana	1,600	....
Jefferson	....	....
Juniata	....	425
Lancaster	4,500	....
Lawrence	1,500	....
Lebanon	1,200	....
Lehigh	....	1,500
Luzerne	....	4,000
Lycoming	....	1,000
McKean	....	600
Mercer	415	....
Mifflin	....	....
Monroe	....	1,800
Montgomery	....	700
Montour	300	....
Northampton	....	2,000
Northumberland	....	500
Perry	....	....
Philadelphia	12,000	....
Pike	....	900
Potter	500	....
Schuylkill	....	1,500
Snyder	300	....
Somerset	1,200	....
Sullivan	....	200
Susquehanna	800	....
Tioga	1,900	....
Union	650	....
Venango	400	....
Warren	200	....
Washington	....	150
Wayne	....	....
Westmoreland	1,800	....
Wyoming	200	....
York	....	2,200
Total	34,500	23,050

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate is undoubtedly Republican, but the House is very close. Our estimate is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	R.	D.
Philadelphia	28	10
Allegheny	5	9
Armstrong	2	....
Beaver	2	....
Berks	....	4
Bedford	2	....
Blair	....	2
Bradford	2	....
Bucks	....	3
Butler	1	....
Cambria	....	1
Cameron	1	....
Carbon	1	....
Centre	....	2
Chester	4	....
Clarion	....	1
Clearfield	....	1
Clinton	....	1
Columbia	....	2
Crawford	1	....
Cumberland	....	3
Dauphin	3	....
Delaware	2	....
Elk	....	1
Erie	3	....
Fayette	....	2
Forest	1	....
Franklin	2	....
Huntingdon	1	....
Indiana	2	....
Jefferson	....	1
Juniata	....	1
Lancaster	5	....
Lawrence	2	....
Lebanon	2	....
Lehigh	....	3
Luzerne	4	....
Lycoming	1	....
McKean	1	....
Mercer	3	....
Mifflin	....	1
Monroe	....	1
Montgomery	4	....
Montour	1	....
Northampton	3	....
Northumberland	1	....
Perry	....	1
Pike	....	1
Potter	1	....
Schuylkill	5	1
Snyder	1	....
Somerset	2	....
Sullivan	....	1
Susquehanna	2	....
Tioga	2	....
Union	1	....
Venango	1	....
Warren	1	....
Washington	2	....
Wayne	....	1
Westmoreland	2	2
Wyoming	....	1
York	....	4
Total	102	96

This is rather close for comfort, and leaves but little margin for corrections, but we think the House is ours, beyond reasonable doubt.

The Senate stands as follows, according to our latest advices:

	R.	D.
Held over	13	9
Philadelphia	1	1
Chester	1	....
Lancaster	1	....
Dauphin	1	....
Schuylkill	1	....
Luzerne	....	1
Susquehanna and Wayne	1	....
Bradford and Wyoming	1	....
Tioga, Potter & McKean	1	....
York	1	....
Cumberland and Adams	....	1
Clearfield, Clinton and Centre	1	....
Indiana and Jefferson	1	....
Butler and Armstrong	1	....
Venango and Warren	1	....
Somerset, Bedford, &c	1	....
Allegheny	2	1
Northampton	....	1
Westmoreland	2	1
Total	31	19

This would give us 19 on joint ballot, and we do not think the corrections in this list will change the figures much.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1874.

The result in the State is close. The Democrats concede Olmsted's election. The Legislature here stands 28 Republicans to 10 Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Forney's *Press* admits that the result upon the State ticket is very doubtful, and that the majority either way will be extremely small. From present returns the defeat of Beath, Republican, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, is conceded. Its estimate concedes a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature, but thinks this may be changed by the official returns. For Congressmen, it concedes that the Democrats have at least sixteen members of the twenty-seven.

SCHUYLKILL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POTTSVILLE, November 4, 1874.

The Republicans of this county elect five out of six members of Assembly.

The Democratic majority in the county is 1,500.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., November 4, 1874.

Three Republicans and one Democrat are elected for the Legislature in this county.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., November 4, 1874.

Logan and Chapin are certainly, and Brown very probably, elected to the Legislature from this county, all Republicans, and William Lusk, Democrat, and the present Hon. G. B. Curtis is re-elected to Congress. The balance of the county and State tickets are elected except for TREASURER.

BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., November 4, 1874.

Jackson will have a majority in this county. Lusk, Democrat, and Campbell, Republican, are elected to the House.

LUZERNE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILKESBARRE, November 4, 1874.

Ketcham has 1,600 majority for Congress. Payne, Republican, is elected to Senate, and probably four Republicans to the House.

SCRANTON, November 4.—P. D. Collins, Democrat, for Congress, has a majority of 552.

WILKESBARRE, November 4.—W. W. Ketcham, Republican, defeats Colonel Wright, Democrat, for Congress, in the Twelfth district, by 900 majority. Hendrick B. Wright, in the Eleventh district, is elected over Butler, Republican, by from 700 to 900 majority.

PERRY.

It is estimated that Perry county gives 100 Democratic majority.

ARMSTRONG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., November 4, 1874.

The Republicans will elect their whole ticket in this county, with the exception of Judge. Painter is badly beaten. White will have five hundred majority. The Senate depends on what Butler has done. Jackson, Republican, has a majority in Butler.

JUNIATA.

Juniata county gives 425 Democratic majority.

MONTOUR.

Montour county, official, gives 381 Democratic majority.

GREENE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., November 4, 1874.

Latta's majority in Greene county is about 1,225.

CRAWFORD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, November 4, 1874.

The *Daily Republican* of this place concedes the election of three of the four Democratic Assemblymen from this county. Findley, Republican, is elected by a small majority. The Democrats carry everything else by majorities ranging from 100 to 500.

BRADFORD.

Bradford county gives 1,000 Republican majority.

BLAIR.

ALTOONA, November 4.—John Reilly, Democrat, for Congress, has 500 majority.

HUNTINGDON.

This county gives about 400 Republican majority.

JEFFERSON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, November 4, 1874.

Winslow, Republican, is elected Senator from Jefferson and Indiana.

WARREN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, PA., November 4, 1874.

Warren county gives 300 majority for the Republican State ticket; 200 for Allen for Assembly; 300 for Curtiss for Congress. How is that?

MERCER.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MERCER, PA., November 4, 1874.

Mercer county gives Olmsted 450 majority The Republican Legislative ticket is elected.

WESTMORELAND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARNASSUS, PA., November 4, 1874.

In this borough the vote for Lieutenant Governor was: Latta 18, Olmsted 27, Bradford 4; Auditor General, Temple 18, Allen 26, Parsons 8; Supreme Judge, Paxson 26, Woodward 18, Black 8; Congress, Stewart 36, Turney 21; Senate, Atkinson 24, Clark 16; Assembly, Householder, Republican, 35, Turney, Democrat, 12, McLain, Democrat, 16, Piper, Democrat, 12, Warden, Local Option Democrat, 31, Humes, Local Option Democrat, 31. R. L. Calhoun, M.D., was elected to fill a vacancy in the town council. About twenty of our citizens did not exercise the right of suffrage on the ground of religious convictions, but the vote otherwise was not full.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 4, 1874.

Washington county elects the whole Republican ticket by a majority of one hundred and fifty, except for Congress, and one Assemblyman. The district composed of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, elects a Republican Congressman by one thousand majority.

FAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., November 4, 1874.

The Democrats carry Fayette county by from 0 to 1,000 on county officers, and on the State ticket will go at least 400. The reports are coming in slowly.

NEW YORK.

Kings County.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The Democratic State ticket has a majority in Kings county of 1,300. Winchester Brinton, who was removed from the office of District Attorney by Governor Dix and nominated for re-election by the Democrats, is returned by more than 4,000 majority over General Tremain, at present the Representative in Congress.

Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Congressional Districts.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 4.—Wm. H. Baker, Republican, is elected from the Twenty-fourth Congressional district. Benj. H. Hutton, Republican, is elected in the Twentieth district by probably 1,600 majority.

Fourteenth Congressional District.

NEWBURG, N. Y., November 4.—Beebe, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Fourteenth district by over 3,000 majority.

Albany District.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 4.—Adams, Republican, has been elected to Congress from this district.

UTICA, NEW YORK, November 4.—Bass, Republican, is re-elected to Congress in the Thirty-second district.

NEW JERSEY.

Nine Thousand for Bedle—Three Republican and Four Democratic Congressmen—Democratic Legislature.

JERSEY CITY, November 4.—In consequence of the split tickets the returns are slow. Judge Bedle, Democrat, is elected Governor by about 3,000 majority. The Republicans elect to Congress Sinnickson Chambliss, and perhaps Phelps, though the last named is doubtful. Twenty-five votes one either way would decide the election. The Democrats elect Ross, Hamilton, Teese and Hardenburg—a gain of three Congressmen. The Legislature stands as last year, each party gain and lose one. The Republican majority is seven. The House stands 28 Democrats to 21 Republicans. The Democrats gain, over last year, eleven on joint ballot. The Legislature is Democratic by eleven majority, and will elect as United States Senator to succeed John P. Stockton.

Two Republican Congressmen.

JERSEY CITY, November 4.—The Congressmen elected in New Jersey are: First district, Clement H. Sinnickson, Republican; Second district, Samuel A. Dobbins, Republican (re-elected); Third district, Miles Ross, Democrat; Fourth district, Robert Hamilton, Democrat, (re-elected); Fifth district, Augustus W. Cutler, Democrat; Sixth district, E. A. Teese, Democrat; Seventh district, Aug. A. Hardenburg, Democrat.

Bedle's majority for Governor is 12,000.

Phelps' Election Probable.

PATERSON, N. J., November 4.—In Bergen county the inspectors of election threw out 16 ballots for "Wm." contraction of "William" Walter Phelps, and all for W. W. Phelps. Including these 60 ballots Phelps is re-elected by 12 majority.

MICHIGAN.

Wayne County.

DETROIT, November 4.—In Wayne county, which includes Detroit city and composes the First Congressional district, the Democrats elect the entire county ticket, except Clerk. Their majority on Governor is 3,500; on Congressman, 1,987. The Democrats will have a larger representation in the Legislature, and possibly a majority.

Eighth Congressional District.

DETROIT, November 4.—The result on Congressman in the Eighth district is in doubt, and the full vote may be necessary to decide. The district is very large, including the Saginaw valley and the eastern part of the State. North of Saginaw Bay the Republican majority in 1872 was 5,300.

Three to Four Thousand Republican Majority.

DETROIT, November 4.—The Senate has two or three Democratic majority. The House is claimed by both sides by six or eight majority, though Governor Bagley now is now believed, will not range over 1,000. The Democrats claim that Chamberlin is elected, and some Republicans concede it.

Congress.

The Congressmen-elect and their majorities, partly estimated, are: Williams, Democrat, First district, 2,000; Second district, Watson, Republican, 700; Third district, Willard, Republican, 1,200; Fourth district, Potter, Independent, 200; Fifth district, Williams, Republican, 500; Sixth district, Durant 1,500; Seventh district, Conger, Republican, 2,000; Eighth district, Bradley, Republican, doubtful, claimed by both parties. There was no opposition to Hubbell in the Ninth. Except for the Governor, the Republican State ticket has perhaps three or four thousand.

Close Vote on Governor.

DETROIT, November 4.—To-night.—The latest returns show the result on Governor very close, with the chances in favor of Bagley, Republican. It may take the official vote to decide. Lewis, Democrat, for Congress in the Sixth district, is probably elected by a small majority, but the district being a large one, returns from the interior towns are lacking. It is impossible to say how much they will give.

ALABAMA.

Large Democratic Gains.

MONTGOMERY, November 4.—Enough gains are reported to insure the election of the Democratic State ticket by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. Five Congressmen are certainly elected, and probably two others; and there is a Democratic majority in the Legislature. More negroes voted the Democratic ticket than Republican, and the Democratic gains are reported from every county heard from, except Sumter. Fayette and Hardeman, hitherto Republican, by large majorities, give Democratic respectively, of 1,000 and 250. The Democrats are jubilant over the result in the North and the South. The election was unusually quiet.

Democrats Gain Three Congressmen.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 4.—The unofficial returns from Twenty-eight counties show a net Democratic gain of 10,000. This includes Sumter and Greene counties, and it overcomes the Republican majority of 1872 and leaves the Democrats 3,000 ahead. There are thirty-seven counties to hear from, which will increase the Democratic majority to 6,000 or 8,000. It is one of the largest votes ever cast in the State. Haralson (colored), Republican, in the First district, Bradford, Democrat, in the Third, Hays, Republican, in the Fourth, Caldwell, Democrat, in the Fifth, Hewitt, Democrat, in the Sixth, and Lewis and Cobb, Democrats, for the State at large, are undoubtedly elected to Congress. Williams, Democrat, in the second district is probably elected over Rapier by 600 or 700 majority. This gives a Democratic gain of three Congressmen.

NEVADA.

State Ticket Doubtful—Republican Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—The latest from Nevada indicates the re-election of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor; also Sharon, of the Legislative ticket, with a stand-off between Hills, Democrat, and Woodburn, Republican, for Congress. Excepting that in Storey, Lyon and Ormsby counties, the Republican Legislative ticket has been elected, which will give Sharon twenty votes in the Legislature; this, added to the nine Republican hold-overs, makes twenty-nine, with indications that in the other counties the Legislature will likely have gone Republican sufficient to give Sharon the requisite thirty-eight votes on joint ballot to elect him United States Senator.

The Republicans claim that Woodburn is elected to Congress, with the Gubernatorial office doubtful, as between Bradley and Hazlett.

One Thousand Republican Majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—Returns so far leave the election of Congressman in Nevada in doubt. Ellis, Democrat, is probably elected. Bradley, for Governor, claims over one thousand majority. It is conceded that the Sharon Legislative ticket is elected.

ILLINOIS.

Eighteenth Congressional District.

CAIRO, November 4.—Returns from seven of the ten counties composing the Eighteenth district indicate a majority of over 1,400 for Hartzell, Democrat, for Congress. The Republicans concede his election by 1,000, which is a Democratic gain of 2,700.

Eleven Democratic and Eight Republican Congressmen.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The result of the Congressional election in Illinois, outside of the First, Second and Seventh districts, as follows, the majorities being estimated in round number from returns already received: Fourth district, Farwell, Republican, 1,000 majority; Fifth, Ballard, Republican, re-elected by 3,000 majority; Sixth, Henderson, Republican, 3,000 majority; Seventh, Campbell, Independent Republican, 3,000 majority; Eighth, Fort, Republican, 300 majority; Ninth, Whiting, Republican, 250 majority; Tenth, Dogby, Democrat, 1,200 majority; Eleventh, Wike, Democrat, 4,000 majority; Twelfth, Springer, Democrat, 1,500 majority; Thirteenth, Denison, Republican, 1,000 majority; Fourteenth, Cannon, Republican, re-elected by 800; Fifteenth, Eden, Democrat, re-elected by 1,000; sixteenth, Sparks, Democrat, 1,500; Seventeenth, Morris, Democrat, re-elected by 1,000 majority; Eighteenth, Harbell, Democrat, 1,000 majority; Nineteenth, Anderson, Independent Democrat, 2,000 majority. In the First district, Caulfield, Democrat, is elected by a majority of 900 to 950. In the Second, the Democrats claim Harrison's election by 8 votes, and the Republicans claim Ward's election by 11 votes. In the Third, Farwell, Republican, is now reported defeated by 200 votes, but it will take the official vote of all precincts to determine the matter. Taking the above estimate of majorities on the Congressional tickets, the Democrats have a net majority of twelve or thirteen thousand in the State, which will probably be increased to twenty thousand. On Superintendent of Public Institutions for Ester, who was the candidate both of the Democrats and Independents, but the opposition vote on State Treasurer being divided between W. Gore, Independent, and Carroll, Democrat, Ridgeway, Republican, is doubtless elected. Cook county, however, gives Carroll, Democrat, for State Treasurer, about 8,000 majority.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Only a little more than one-half the ballot cast in this county is yet counted, and the prospect is that it will take all day to-morrow to complete the returns. Thirteen precincts of the city and thirty-one in the county give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 8,567, and Gentry, Peoples' candidate for Governor, 8,803. The county will go Democratic by a handsome majority, but it is expected that some Republican candidates for county offices will be elected.

Congressional.

It seems now that R. F. Wingate, Republican, for Congress in the Third district, this city, is defeated by possibly 2,000 majority, by W. H. Stone, Democrat, the present incumbent. All precincts but two in the First district give E. C. Kehr, Democrat, 140 majority over E. O. Stanard, Republican, present incumbent. In Gratiot county, Republican, a large majority in the Second district. In the State the Republicans now only claim the election of Hyde in the Tenth district, Seag in the Fifth, and Thompson in the Ninth.

The Democratic majority on State ticket will be quite large many claim 40,000 to 50,000.

Manitou county gives a Democratic majority of 700; Cole county 400 majority; Laclede county 300; Daviss county 400; Andrian county 800; Phelps county 200. Jackson county gives Franklin, Democrat, for Congress, 1,500 majority, and he will probably have from 5,000 to 6,000 in the district. Johnson county gives 400 majority; Washington county 600 majority.

MICHIGAN.

Eighth Congressional District.

DETROIT, November 4.—Returns from seven of the ten counties composing the Eighth district indicate a majority of over 1,400 for Hartzell, Democrat, for Congress. The Republicans concede his election by 1,000, which is a Democratic gain of 2,700.

MARYLAND.

Congressional Delegation Probably Democratic.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Further returns from the Sixth Congressional district, which seem reliable though unofficial, indicate the election of Dr. Memcal, to Congress, over Lowndes, Republican, the present member. This will make the entire delegation Democratic.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 4.—Enough returns are received by mail to-night with considerable certainty that Gause in the First, Clemons in the Second, Wilshire in the Third and Gunter in the Fourth Congressional districts are elected. They are all the Democratic and Conservative nominees. Hinds, Republican, carries this (Pulaski) county by over 700 majority. It is the only county, as far as heard from, that he carries.

TENNESSEE.

Casey Young Elected to Congress.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—Returns from 60 counties indicate the election of Colonel Casey Young, Democrat, to Congress, by over 5,000 majority, a Democratic gain over the last Congressional election of nearly 9,000. Returns from West Tennessee show heavy Democratic gains.

Shelby County.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—The Democrats fired one hundred guns on the bluff to-night in honor of their victory. The Democratic majority in this county is 5,000.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 4.—Hartridge, Democrat, for Congress, is certainly elected. Smith, Democrat, is elected by 1,500 majority.

Democratic Congressional Delegation.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 4.—Dabney is elected to Congress from the Seventh district by 300 or 400 majority. The entire delegation to Congress is Democratic beyond a doubt.

Mayor Spencer, of Atlanta, and other prominent citizens, were arrested to-day for violation of the enforcement act.

MINNESOTA.

More Favorable Returns.

ST. PAUL, November 4.—Returns this evening are more favorable to the Republican candidates for Congress. King is certainly elected, in the Third district, by a small majority, possibly one thousand, and Straight, Republican, has carried the Second district. There is nothing definite regarding the Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Six Thousand Republican Majority.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 4.—Returns now leave little doubt that the delegation in Congress stands 6 Republicans to 2 Democrats. The Republicans have about 6,000 majority in the State on the vote for Congressmen. Both houses of the Legislature are Republican. The majority on joint ballot is about thirty.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Returns from all the counties of the Second Congressional district of Kansas, including Geo. Reformer, fully 1,500 majority over Cobb, Republican, present incumbent. It is believed that the Republican State ticket in Kansas will not get more than 5,000 majority, against 32,000 two years ago.

FLORIDA.

Returns from Florida come in slowly. The indications are that both districts elect Republicans to Congress.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Republican Delegate to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—A dispatch from Seattle, Washington Territory, says that O. Jacobs, Republican candidate for Congress, is elected by over 500 majority.

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, to-night, says the election of Stevens, Independent, delegate for Congress, is generally conceded.

COLUMBUS.

Democrats in Ecstacy--Speech by Governor Allen--He is Again Nominated for President.

COLUMBUS, O., November 4.—The Democrats had an impromptu jollfication to-night over the results of the election. There was a continuous cannonade for several hours, a long display of fireworks and a large crowd gathered in Capitol Square. Governor Allen made a speech, in which he declared that the returning reason of the people had brought the Democratic party back to power, and that it had come back to stay. Governor Converse, Murpheny and a half dozen others made speeches, and the frequent allusions to Allen as the next Democratic candidate for President were received with applause.

FIRE RECORD.

Erie--$2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., November 4, 1874.

Four dry houses attached to the pail factory owned by Howe, McClure & Co., of this city, and filled with valuable number, were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is about two thousand dollars; insured for one thousand.

Michigan Saw Mill Destroyed.

DETROIT, November 4.—H. A. Ballantyne & Co.'s saw mill, two miles below East Saginaw, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $25,000.

Cincinnati--$15,000.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—A fire at eleven o'clock to-night, in the furniture factory of J. & A. J. Nurre, on Eggleston avenue, partly destroyed the building and stock. Some slight damage was also done by water. The proprietors put their loss between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. The amount of insurance is not obtainable to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1874.

The Election News.

The elections still continue to be the sole topic of discussion everywhere in Washington. The most sanguine Republicans are not much cast down by the unexpected reverses which have come upon the party. It is believed that the temporary triumph gained by the Democrats is principally due to local causes, and will have no effect upon the elections two years hence. A Democratic House of Representatives is sure to commit blunders sufficient to overwhelm the party with disaster on the next trial at the polls.

Serenade to Thurman and Others.

The Democrats have been very jubilant here to-day, and have already commenced to parcel out the offices among themselves. To-night enough money was collected to secure the Marine band, and serenades were given to several of the Democratic correspondents and to Senator Thurman. Mr. Thurman made a lengthy, partisan harangue to the assembled crowd, and made a direct bid for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Many Democrats here were, however, opposed to recognizing Thurman at all in the general rejoicing. They deny that he is entitled to any credit for the party victory, as he has taken no part in the campaign, not even making a single speech in his own State during the exciting canvass there.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1874.

GENERAL HOWARD'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

From 1867 to 1870, General O. O. Howard invested over $300,000 in Government bonds, and used the interest received from such bonds in the payment of bona fide claims, in order to make up the deficit in public funds caused by the payment of fraudulent claims. Attorney General Williams, to whom was submitted certain questions in regard to the responsibility of Generals Howard and Bullock for such use of public moneys, states that the criminal prosecution against them is barred by the limitations imposed by the statutes; but they still remain civilly liable, and suits may be begun against them to recover. Whatever money may be recovered should be turned into the Treasury in the same manner as money recovered from delinquent officers in other cases.

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

In the Criminal Court to-day the trial of the alleged safe-burglars was resumed. E. Z. Bailey, stenographer, and his wife were examined as to the examination of Hayes before the Senate Committee, and inquiry was made for Colby, Clerk of the Committee, who had been in attendance but had left for California. Some important documents bearing upon the case were put in his possession, which the Court desires produced or their absence accounted for. Witnesses were cautioned who professed to identify certain telegrams in the handwriting of Banfield, Cunz and Whitely, but defendants' counsel objected, and the Court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

THE IMPENDING ATTACK ON THIERS.

LONDON, November 4.—The French Government has issued orders expelling all Spaniards from the frontier towns, to prevent their participating in the expected attack on Irun by Don Carlos. Five thousand Spaniards are to be sent to the relief of Irun by the Spanish Government.

ARREST OF THE FRENCH KING OF PATAGONIA.

PARIS, November 4.—A number of Deputies representing the Department of Dordogne have presented an address to the Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the arrest of Crelle Tounens by an Argentine force of war while en route for Patagonia. Tounens is a French lawyer who had procured his election by the Patagonians as their king. When arrested he was returning to Patagonia from France, where he had been to negotiate a bond. The Argentine Republic, claiming jurisdiction over Patagonia, arrested Tounens as an insurgent.

THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS WASHBURNE.

President MacMahon entertained Washburne, the American Minister, and Lord Lyttleton at a banquet last night.

ELECTIONS ON NOVEMBER 29.

LONDON, November 4.—The French Government has fixed upon November 29th as the date for election for vacant seats in the Assembly, and for the renewal of Municipal councils.

China.

FORMOSA TROUBLE UNSETTLED.

SHANGHAI, November 4.—An amicable settlement of the Formosan difficulties between China and Japan still appears doubtful, notwithstanding the more pacific tone of recent advices.

Spain.

THE BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

SANTANDER, November 4.—The Carlists commenced the bombardment of Irun this morning. One thousand Republican troops disembarked at Pasajes yesterday.

MOVEMENT TOWARD ESTELLA.

MADRID, November 4.—Generals Moriones and Lazerna will make a diversion upon Estella while the Carlists are besieging Irun.

SANTANDER, November 4.—Non-combatants have left Irun *en masse*. The Carlists fired three shots to-day from the cathedral tower of the town. Several persons have been wounded in the town of Irun and the fort, and one killed. Gen. Ella is in command of the besieging forces. Don Carlos is present with his army.

Germany.

BERLIN, November 4.—The question of creating a provincial representative body for Alsace and Lorraine, is pressing for settlement. As a solution of the matter the Emperor William proposes the establishment of an Assembly of Notables, whose duty shall be to advise the Imperial Government respecting the interest of the provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, November 4.—An imperial decree of October 29 "establishes the Representative Assembly of Alsace and Lorraine, and fixes its duties and powers. It will express its views upon the budget and upon bills not reserved for imperial legislation, and also upon bills which are not subject to discussion by the district diets. The Assembly will be composed of ten delegates from each district to be elected for three years. The Emperor reserves the right to fix the time and place of the sittings of the Assembly, which may be changed by him. The Governor of the provinces will be entitled to demand a hearing, and to assist in person

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 4, 1874.

The local money market has undergone no change since the election. Considerably more activity manifested itself during the day than yesterday, and there was a fair show of counter transactions during bank hours.

In New York there was evidently an attempt to use the election news as a lever to move prices, gold started off at 110¼, but soon settled back to the old quotation of 110. In governments there was little or no change in quotations, notwithstanding the success of the republican ticket. It is yet to be seen whether the European markets will yield when a full report of the elections has been received on the other side. We do not anticipate any marked change in quotations from these causes, and only direct legislation detrimental to the credit of the Government will create a selling movement from the continental bourses.

In his report, the Director of the United States Mint refers at length to the subject of the course of silver bullion, and shows that the Government can at any time, unless there should be a material advance in the value of silver or depreciation in the gold value of the paper dollar, supply itself with such an amount of subsidiary silver coin as it may require to pay out at its nominal value at about the same terms as a corresponding sum in paper currency could be obtained by the sale of gold coins. The demand for the coins appears to come from Texas and the Pacific coast, where they circulate late as money. The first effect of any considerable issue of subsidiary silver coin would be the disappearance in the New York market of the difference between the bullion and market value of the coins. They would next be sent to the Pacific coast and Texas in such amounts as to compel merchants and others to avail themselves of the provisions of law limiting the legal tender of such coins to five dollars. After a time they would begin to enter more or less into general circulation in other sections of the Union, and as the paper money approached parity with gold, gradually expel the fractional notes. The latter being redeemable in United States legal tender notes, will, of course, become as to subsidiary silver, the superior currency. Whenever the legal tender notes become exchangeable at par for gold, a superior currency as to silver coins before the greenback had actually reached a parity with gold.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 4, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold sales, 1865, reg.	110	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝
5-20's, 1865, coupon	116½		116¾		116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	116⅝		116¾		116¾
5-20's, 1867	117		117		117
5-20's, 1868	117		117		117
10-40's, reg.	112		112		112
10-40's, coupon	112		112		112
New 5's per cent	107½		107½		107½
Nebraska 6's, 1881	107		107		107
Western Union Tel.	79	78	78	78	78
Pacific Mail	44¾	44	44¾	44	44
Adams Express	114		114		
Merchants' U. Exp's.	20		20		19½
Wells, Fargo Express	70		70		70
American Express	63		63		63
United States Express	64		64		64
New York Central	102½	102	102		102
Erie	28¾		28¾	28⅝	28¾
Michigan Central	74		74		74
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburg	87½		87½		87½
Cleveland & Toledo	97	96	97		97
Rock Island					
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	129		129		129
Chicago & Alton	98		97		98
Boston, H. & E.					
Hannibal & St. Joe.	25		25		24¾
do. pref.	43		43	43	43
Money	6		6		6
Exchange, sight	9		9		9
Do. new	70		70		70
South Carolina, April	70		70		70
Do. July	15		15		15
Missouri 6's	94½		94½		94½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¼	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	51¼	
Reading, sales	54⅞	
United Companies of N. J.	128	129
Lehigh Valley	60½	61
Allegheny Valley, sales	90	
Central Transportation	42	
Empire Transportation	54½	
P., C. & St. Louis bonds	68	
Oil Creek	8½	9
Gold	110½	

*Ex div.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1874.

The tone of the markets to-day was rather flat, and the movement was sluggish. Some of this dullness—probably a considerable portion of it—is due to the political excitement of the past few days, and the general tendency to wait to see the effect of the elections on commercial matters generally. When that aspect of the case becomes more settled, we may expect business affairs to resume their usual course.

The grain trade has been rather quiet for a day or two, but a fair amount of transactions are reported. Produce is at present rather dull, but the aggregate movement for the past week or two has been very large. Flour is active and sells at tolerably steady prices. Choice is firm, and we note an advance of 5c on Ohio factory.

The latest for provisions is now in the transition state between the prices heretofore prevailing for the old stock, and those which will be established when the new crop makes its appearance in market. At present, the former rates are nominally the ruling figures but the proximity of the new crop, causes a weakness which is quite noticeable. We note the appearance of new hams, in this market.

Groceries and general merchandise are quiet with a marked feature in coffee the past two or three days. These classes of trade are especially effected by the tendency to wait for further developments of the new political aspect.

We note a decline of 5c on sugars. The first arrival of the season in a large way at 8½ per pound.

Petroleum is quote spring chickens at 50c per pair; old, 60c per pair.

Preserves and Dried Fruit.—We quote dried apples at 6@6½c; sliced blackberries 12@12½c; dried peaches have been offered at 16c for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 65@70c per gallon. Honey is active and firm at 35@40c for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c per lb. Sorghum pickles are quoted at $9 00 per bbl; $5 00 per half bbl.

Vegetables—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50 per bush; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20. Onions rule at $5 75@6 00 per bbl for silverskins. Green peas range from $1 40 to $2 00 per bushel.

Vinegar—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c per gallon.

Provisions.

Bacon and Provisions—The receipts continue rather light being only 210 sleeves during the past week. The market is quiet, pending the arrival of the new crop of hogs in the market. Stocks are light and probably be kept so until the prices of this year's crop are fully settled. The quotations as given below are nearly nominal as there are hardly any sales in market. Plain sugar cured hams, @ 13c; shoulders plain sugar cured, @ 9c, 11c; breakfast bacon, clear 13c; dried beef, plain, 13c; beef tongues @ doz, 45c; bacon shoulders, @ 9c, 9c; rib sides, do, 14c; clear rib sides, do, 14c; clear sides, do, 14½c; mess pork, per bbl, $22 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tes, @ 13c; hf bbls do 13c; buckets, do 13½c; in 3-lb pails, do 14c; in 5-lb pails, do 14c; in 5-lb pails, do 15c; in 3-lb pails, do 16c; in 5-lb pails, do 16½c; in 8-lb pails, do 16½c; ham sausage 19c.

In regard to the incoming hog crop, the Cincinnati Price Current, a usually reliable authority, has taken unusual pains to prepare, and arrives at the conclusion that "there is the basis in the country, in the magnitude of the corn crop and the number of hogs, for as many to be prepared for market as ever before and that the circumstances to encourage farmers to prepare them for market have thus far been favorable, so that if prices are unsatisfactory at Cincinnati they can confidently expect that there will be no short supply of hogs this season."

The receipts of pork held in New York city, of which amount only 4,000 bbls were in manufacturers' hands up to month ago the stocks amounted to 18,768 bbls; a year ago there were 36,985 bbls on hand.

Lard Oil.—The market is firm and prices are steady: extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12 @ gal; summer do, $1 05@1 07. Demand active with light supply.

Tallow—Sales at 7½@8c @ lb for choice, and 6½@7c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

Wool.

The home market continues dull and unchanged. We quote as heretofore:

Fine fleece	45@50c
Medium fleece	45@48c
Combing	50@55c
Pulled wools	37½@40c
Unwashed	30@35c

The New York *Shipping List* says of the sugar trade, "We do not vary our figures, but in the improved steadiness and strength with the refined product depressed and drooping, they must be considered somewhat extreme and rather nominal. The official statement of stock taken yesterday shows a reduction from the morning estimate of 3,367 hhds, 5,856 bxs, 2,682 bags sugar, and 32 hhds, of Melado, showing that considerable sales were made during the past month which have not been reported. The stock 1st inst., so compared with 1st ult., shows sales in excess of receipts or a reduction during that month of 21,356 hhds, 13,597 bxs, of sugar and 543 hhds of Melado, the stock of sugar in bags being 5,351 more than then. The business in refined continues moderate, and where there are any changes in values, they are in favor of buyers

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

THE total receipts of grain by lake, at Buffalo, for the month of October, foot up 7,581,907 bushels, against 12,870,131 in the same month last year. The receipts of flour, however, show an increase of about twenty thousand barrels over the receipts of the corresponding month last year. The total receipts by lake from the beginning of the season up to last Saturday, amount to 49,884,388 bushels, showing a falling off as compared with the receipts last year, of eight million bushels. Altogether it has been an unusually dull and unprofitable season for the lake grain trade.

IN A case of a transfer, or attempted transfer, by the directors of an insolvent corporation to one of their own number, as security for a debt due to him from the corporation, of all the available assets of the corporation more than nine months before the petition in bankruptcy, the United States Circuit Court for Massachusetts has just decided that the transfer was valid, and that trustees are not to be allowed to obtain any benefit or advantage for themselves to the injury or prejudice of those for whom they are acting in the fiduciary relation, or to protect, indemnify or pay themselves at the expense of those who are similarly situated in relation to the fund. This is an important decision.

GERMANY AND HER NEIGHBORS.

Rumors of German annexation form a prominent feature of the current news. Every few days there comes a statement, now in the shape of a report and then of a positive assertion, that BISMARCK either meditates or has resolved to enlarge the boundaries of the new empire by buying or taking ("the wise 'convey' it call)" some more or less extensive tract of the earth's surface. Of all these rumors the one relating to Porto Rico has attracted most attention on this side of the Atlantic, because such an appropriation would be made in defiance of the Monroe doctrine and of the will of the United States, in so far as the Monroe doctrine is accepted by us as a just definition of American policy. Our Washington statesmen, however, seem not to believe the report which has so violently disturbed the minds of some New York journalists. In Europe, also, at least in France and England, the organs of public opinion appear to have given up the theory that the West Indian Island is the compensation which BISMARCK desires and expects from Spain for his active interposition against the Carlists and in the cause of order. They do not doubt, however, that the Chancellor is very busy fishing in those troubled waters, and that he is sure of securing great advantages from his labors. He may or may not wish, they think, to obtain a visible and tangible standing position on Spanish ground; but if he effects nothing more than the alienation of the Spaniards from their French neighbors and gains their steadfast gratitude and friendship for himself and his country, his interference will be amply justified.

The uncertainty of speculation concerning the movements and purport of BISMARCK'S diplomacy is strikingly illustrated in this alleged meddling with Spanish affairs. According to some of the newspapers, the recent note addressed by the Spanish Foreign Secretary to the French and English governments on the subject of contraband trade with the Carlists, was evidently inspired by BISMARCK. A statesman of feeble, distracted Spain would never, they say, have addressed those great powers in terms so haughty and almost impertinent, if he had not had Germany at his elbow when he wrote. BISMARCK, it is argued, inspired the note with the purpose and hope of obtaining some additional restriction of the rights of neutrals, an object as to which Germany and Russia sympathize with each other, and for which both those powers have been for some time laboring. Of course, those mighty military monarchies, always armed and ready for war, might find it much to their interest if other States, not always equipped for war, could be prohibited from getting the needful arms and warlike munitions from neutral neighbors, after war had begun. If the origin and object of the recent Spanish note were as intimated, it is satisfactory to know that England, at least, in replying to the note, made no concession of the kind dgsired or hoped for, but let it be distinctly understood that she intended to maintain neutral rights on their ancient footing.

But while Germany and Russia have a common interest in limiting the rights of neutral nations and in otherwise regulating war, in the spirit of the late attempt at Brussels, the two great Northern powers do not seem likely to live in perennial friendship. When, a few weeks ago, Prince BISMARCK suddenly made known distinctly his purpose of patronizing the Spanish Republic, Russian jealousy, already rendered anxious by the suspicion, if by no overt indications of German designs upon Denmark and the Baltic, at once propelled the CZAR not only to decline recognizing the SERRANO government, but to assume a certain patronage of the Carlists. And now, if cable dispatches from Paris are worthy of belief, the Russians are so sure of BISMARCK'S intention to annex the Baltic provinces to the empire, that they look forward with certainty to a German war within the next three or four years. German journals in this country pronounce this announcement of the telegraph a mere bit of French falsehood, fabricated in Paris for the benevolent end of keeping up Gallic spirits, with the prospect of a powerful ally in the coming war of revenge. In thus explaining the dispatch, they seem to rest on sufficiently solid grounds. Thus they say, that Germany not only puts forth no claims but possesses no claims upon the Baltic provinces, and it is therefore absurd to suppose that the Russians have become alarmed in the manner assigned. In an aggregate population of about two millions in these provinces, there are not more than three hundred thousand Germans, and the historical title of Russia to the possession of the country is as valid as possible. Besides, neither the character of the people upon the whole nor the geographical situation of the provinces is such as to render annexation to the German empire desirable or politic.

This reasoning is satisfactory enough, as it indicates the pacific, unambitious tamper of those representatives of the German nation who have become citizens of the Great Republic. We cannot help doubting, however, whether they fully enter into the spirit of BISMARCK and those military leaders who shape, and are likely for many years to shape, the policy of the German empire. That immense army, so perfectly drilled and equipped, and so especially well officered, can hardly remain idle during many years. When the time shall come for the next conflict with France, France and Germany will not be the only combatants. Even American Germans admit that the hostile encounter with Russia is only a question of time. Collision, they say, is inevitable—not for the possession of the Baltic provinces, but for the expulsion of the Muscovites beyond the Dnieper. In anticipation of a deadly struggle with France on one side and with Muscovy on the other, is it strange if BISMARCK desires to add German Austria, Denmark, Holland, etc., to the empire? Whether he entertains any such hope or no, he is very generally believed to desire the consummation, and hence, as the London *Spectator* lately remarked, the anxiety with which the slightest movement is watched in all surrounding States. It seems absurd to ascribe to such a man the silly vanity which creates alarm merely to secure attention or cause gossip, and it is therefore most reasonable to suppose that the restlessness which frightens his neighbors is genuine activity for real ends.

A Rich Church.

From Col. Forney's Letter in the Press.

The salaries of twenty-eight prelates of the Established Church of England amount to £742,900 a year, or nearly $3,000,000 but to this you must add £38,000 for as many deans. The annual patronage attached to these twenty-eight dioceses is valued at £901,165. The patronage includes canons resident, archdeacons, and other clerical sinecurists. The value of the real estate of the Established Church of England may be estimated from its revenues, which, at its lowest rate, is $7,000,000, or $35,000,000 annually. The Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) owns 1,250 churches, educates 140,000 scholars, and raises $140,000 annually for home and missionary purposes. Within twenty years 150 parish chapels, costing $500,000, have been endowed and erected.

The United States Courts have just decided that the allegation of insolvency, without the commission of any acts of bankruptcy, is sufficient to put a firm into bankruptcy, if such insolvency can be shown.

AUTUMN.

The acorn slips to its mossy tomb;
The beechnut falls; the wild black broom
Is crackling in the woods.
The vine, like some ill Monod lies
Thirsting for rain with weary eyes,
Stained by her own bright blood.

Soft mists at times float down the hills
Before the wind that lightly fills
The purple aerial glory;
And creep along the flood, the vale,
And die in sunlight, fair and frail
As human life or love.

And darker shadows kiss the stars
And mount upon the shining bars
Of summer's waning light;
While gusts of mournful music break
From hollow winds, that stir and shake
The sounding halls of night.

INDIAN SUMMER.

The maple leaves are thinning,
The branches showing bare,
And Indian Summer's spinning
Her web in quiet air.

The warp is made of sunlight,
The woof is wrought of shade;
The shades grow ever darker,
The sunbeams ever fade.

The shadows gather quicker,
And darkness lingers long,
Till silent winter falleth,
And silent is my song.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

O'er hill and field October's glories fade,
The hill and field the blackbirds southward fly;
The brown leaves rustle down the forest glade,
Where naked branches make a fitful shade,
And the last blooms of autumn withered lie.

California money is seeking investment in Chicago.

Ripley, Ohio, has the great sensation of the century—an angel in the air.

It is rumored that Bayard Taylor is to become the editor of the Boston *Globe*.

A new mining district in Nevada has been suggestively named Golden Fleece.

Of the 24,700 men usually employed in building in New York city, 6,100 are now idle.

They have a society in New York for the "repression of mendacity." Dana is not a member.

Lightning conductors made of straw have recently been tried and found to act admirably.

That Vancouver Island free-love-community experiment has utterly failed—as it deserved to do.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* already hears of embryo enterprises and new combinations for trade.

A remarkable Maryland jackass on being asked to take a drink, replies in good Saxon, "Why not?"

Our exportable wheat surplus, this year, will exceed that of last year by twenty million bushels.

Late successful attempts at the transfusion of blood are attracting considerable scientific attention.

The trade of the whole Southern Pacific coast down to the Isthmus is now tributary to San Francisco.

The fall wool clip of California will reach two million pounds, and the clip for the entire year five million.

The foreign trade of Boston during the present year has fallen much below that of 1873, both in imports and exports.

What does Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, mean when he talks in a recent proclamation about a "female colored girl?"

Colorado is putting in strong claims to the title of the American Switzerland, so long arrogated by New Hampshire.

The Fiji Islanders have their first taste of the blessings of British civilization. Taxes have just been imposed on them.

Montana has given a lease of all its present and prospect penitentiary convicts for four years, at fifty cents a day per capita.

The best linguist in the University of Vermont is of the down-trodden sex. Women have generally the gift of tongues.

New York has three business firms whose entire trade consists in the importation and sale of canaries and other feathered songsters.

The Democratic Atlanta (Ga.) *News* openly advocates the reorganization of the rebel army and another hunt for the last ditch.

A prominent Boston publishing house received, one day last week, orders footing up $25,000! This is pretty good for dull times.

The timber and freight business at Quebec is greatly demoralized, and vessels are leaving there and seeking business elsewhere.

The cost of fashion. The average value of trade between Paris and this country is estimated at seventy-five million dollars annually.

England is experiencing it, too. In Manchester, lately, there were thirty failures, with aggregate liabilities of nearly $4,000,000.

Nearly a score of discoverers of perpetual motion applied for space in which to exhibit their machines at a recent exhibition in London.

The works of the Joliet, Illinois, Steel and Iron Company are again in operation under the arrangements made with the creditors.

A coal company is now being organized in Missouri, which is expected to supply the settlers of Dakota and Western Minnesota with fuel.

There are indications of a revival of business in the iron trade of Great Britain. Furnaces that have been out of blast are being blown in.

Silver change is now circulating to a greater extent in the South than for many years past. The old stockings are beginning to wear out.

The grain trade on the Pacific coast is dead, never so dead, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, all up and down from Portland to San Diago.

Dartmouth College, N. H., grew out of a school established for the education of Indian children. It now has one Indian among its students.

More war-dogs. Germany has just launched her seventh first-class iron-clad, and the eighth, now being constructed, is to be afloat in April.

It appears that steamboat racing is not illegal, unless the pressure of steam carried is greater than that prescribed by the inspector's certificate.

A School of Medicine for Women will shortly open its doors in London, and begin what is to be hoped may prove a long course of usefulness.

Bitter war is now making on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the parties to the Saratoga combination, which the former refused to enter.

Steel rails are everywhere excluding those of iron. All of the contracts lately given out by the Belgian Government for the State lines are for steel.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided that real estate occupied by charitable institutions is not exempt from assessment for betterments.

Competition with St. Louis and the Mississippi river boats have brought about a reduction of forty per cent. from Chicago to New Orleans and Mobile.

Austria will, at an early day, fit out and send into undiscovered portions of Africa, at a great expense, an extensive expedition for observation and discovery.

Work will soon commence on the military telegraph that is to connect the forts and camps along the Northern and Northwestern frontier of Texas.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has just decided that the interruption of payment of premiums by the necessities of war voids a policy of life insurance.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just adopted a new system in regard to their freight cars, which will prevent their being "raised" in amount.

Lake freights advanced a little last month. The highest rates reached were four cents on corn and five and a half cents on wheat, from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

Chicago has raised ten thousand dollars for the relief of the Nebraska homesteaders who have been robbed by the grasshoppers. Pittsburgh, thus far, nothing.

We are informed by *Harper's Weekly* that "Earl Dufferin is to be *statued*," which apparently means that a statue is to be set up somewhere or other in his honor.

The New York *Times* makes this astonishing announcement: "There are two conceptions of Lady Macbeth." And the Chicago *Post* says: "We shall keep our birth register in readiness to chronicle the important events."

AT A recent Church Congress held in England, the Rev. Canon Ashwell said that it is a common thing to see in a certain church paper a page of advertisements horrible and disgraceful in the last degree. As a proof, he stated that in one issue of the paper the following inducements were held out to preachers: "A living where the population was scanty; a living within a 45 ride of London; a living near a yachting station; a living with a rookery in the garden; a living with the incumbent nearly 80." Church patronage in England is certainly receiving some masterly blows, and may, happily, be reformed before long.

PERSONAL.

General Schenck is said to be an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales.

Lady Dilke was not cremated, after all. She is buried at one of the cemeteries at Paris.

A son of William H. Seward and a son of Hamilton Fish are Republican candidates for the New York Legislature.

Unhappy Mrs. Udderzook and her children are going to California before the hanging of Udderzook takes place.

Mrs. Harris, who served as a nurse through the war, has been made consul at Venice as a return for her patriotism.

Henry Godnose Bailey is the name of a youth in Springfield, Ohio. Henry is a good enough name without the middle one.

Admiral Topete, of Spain, is dying. He furnished the honesty and Prim the energy of the revolution that expelled Isabella.

A daughter of the last British Governor of Virginia—Lady Virginia Murray, daughter of the fourth Earl of Dunmore—is still surviving.

A picture of General Lee, done in worsted, took a premium at the Georgia State Fair. General Lee was done and worsted by Grant in 1865.

The real name of "Susan Coolidge," a pleasing Eastern writer for children's perusal, is Miss Sarah C. Woolsey, and she is a niece of ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College.

Henry Kernot, the author of "Bibliotheca Diabolica," a book relating to the devil, died in New York city on Sunday, and now he is going to find out how he is himself.

Josie Mansfield is said to have returned to this country. Mrs. Stokes, by the way, has been divorced from her husband, and the sentence of the latter is rapidly nearing its end.

Moulton has been allowed ten days more in which to answer the complaint of Miss Edna Dean Proctor. This means, most likely, that there will be a settlement of the case, and no trial.

The new Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, Yoshida Kiyonair, was formerly Vice-Minister of Finance, and is said to be a young man of great promise. He was educated at Rutger's College, New Jersey.

The wife of Sam Henry, a colored resident of Salisbury, Md., recently became the mother of four children. When informed of the fact, Sam began to make preparations for a journey. "I'm going to live in dis heah Sautsbury no longer," said Sam.

Said the plaintiff in a Maine divorce case, the other day, to Chief Justice Appleton: "I don't want to say anything agin the woman, judge, but I wish you could live with her a little while; you'd think I had told the truth." The judge was willing to take his word for it.

H. H. Honore, the father of the young lady to whom Fred Grant was recently married, was born and raised amid very humble surroundings in Butler county, Kentucky. He was for some time a clerk in Bowling Green; afterwards a merchant in Louisville, and finally a Chicago millionaire.

Alex. H. Stephens recently said, in one of his almost innumerable speeches, that he had been instrumental in saving the lives of more negroes than any other one man in the State of Georgia. One particular instance he cited, where he saved the lives of thirty by resenting them from the hands of an excited mob.

Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, was recently summoned to recognize the handwriting of a Mr. Sudduth, who was a surveyor sixty years ago. He knew the man and knew the handwriting. The case will probably be decided by his testimony. The case involves some thirty-five hundred acres of land adjacent to the Bluegrass region.

Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, seems to be having trouble all around with the Browns. Governor Brown, of Tennessee, refuses to give up a citizen of the former State, named Smith; and Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is building a dyke in the Mississippi, which throws the water to the Illinois shore, and washes away the land of Illinois citizens.

William A. Wheeler, well known as the author of the "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction" and as an assistant in compiling both Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, died at Boston the other day. Besides revising Webster's dictionary, he has edited a "Dickens Dictionary," and had at the time of his death made considerable progress on a "Cyclopedia of Shakespearean Literature."

The Sumner Memorial Committee of Boston has invited artists to send in models for a portrait statue of Charles Sumner. This statue is to be a sitting figure, in bronze or marble, and the artist is to receive public ground. The models must be sent in on or before May 1, 1875. Three prizes, of $500 each, will be given for the designs preferred by the committee, whether either of them be adopted for the statue or not.

Mr. D. Conway has a notion that he found how the legend of Frederick Barbarossa originated, recently. He went into a famous bone cave at Torquay, where stalagmites he calculated are 120,000 years old, and there observed hanging from the roof what seemed a gigantic, reddish-brown beard—the roots of a tree that have come through. Hence the story of the peasant who found the emperor sleeping in the mountain, with his red beard grown through the table before him.

Mrs. Hooper in one of her recent Paris letters gives the following incident, showing how an ill-mannered Englishwoman came to grief in Rome: "Her abuse was levelled at Americans, and one particular one who happened to be standing in front of her and obstructing her view in the Sistine Chapel. At last the Englishwoman was so wrought up as to pull the dress of the supposed American to make her sit down, when she turned round and dealt her tormenter a smart slap in the face, pouring out the fabric principally in the abuse in purest French, much to the amusement of the quiet American spectator of the scene."

Speaking of Mrs. Swissbelm's bonnet, a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says: "She dresses plainly, wears short dresses, and a silk bonnet with wide, short strings pinned under her chin. This bonnet, which is always laid aside when she speaks, is a marvel in its way; its general appearance would indicate that it belonged to the pre-historic past. It evidently has required about three times the time, trouble and material that would be requisite to construct a modern one; for it is puffed, shirred and gathered till not a single plain place is left in the whole affair; but she clings to it with a devotion that only years of constant companionship could awaken."

OHIO NEWS.

Mother Stewart is again disturbing the Springfield saloonists.

A Dayton chambermaid captured a burglar and turned him over to a policeman. She was knocked down twice in the melee, but wouldn't give it up.

Miss Anna Beymer, of Washington, Guernsey county, has gone to California, to marry a man with whom she has been corresponding, but has never seen.

The St. Clairsville and Cadiz Macadamized Road Company, of Belmont county, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $57,567 59, in shares of $50 00 each.

The Northern Ohio Medical Association, composed of physicians residing in Northern Ohio, held their regular quarterly meeting in Canton, next Tuesday, November 3d.

A New Madison correspondent of the Greenville *Journal* says that men of that township worth $25,000 sold their votes on election day for two dollars. No particulars given.

Springfield is pushing the coal road enterprise from that city to the Jackson county coal mines. The Council has appointed a committee to examine and report upon the scheme as soon as possible.

Miss Belle Lotman, daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Perrysburg, was instantly killed Thursday morning by falling off a tree while a party were out gathering autumn leaves, about one miles from Perrysburg. She struck on the head, crushing the skull.

For the year ending March 31, 1874, the number of deaths in Montgomery county were 1,019. Of these there were 587 white males, and females, 435; colored males, 11; females, 11. In the same period there were 1,060 male, and 612 female children born; and 628 marriages solemnized.

A great gale of wind at Ironton Friday at noon, blew down a three-story brick building, new and nearly completed for the *Times* office, which, in falling, demolished a two-story frame dwelling. The inmates of the dwelling were wind-rid of the danger and escaped. Loss, $3,000.

Forest fires are raging from Bainbridge to Bourneville, Ross county, a distance of six miles. They are also bad on the Cleveland, Sandusky and Columbus Railroad, being the worst at Canton, Forest, Belleefontaine and Urbana. A high wind increases the devastation and danger.

On Friday last, at Macksburg, near the famous Rice and Court House wells, a new well, owned by Charles Biesantz, of Marietta, John Kathary and others, of Macksburg, commenced flowing at the rate of twenty barrels an hour. This territory is becoming famous for oil, as the best wells ever bored in Ohio are located there.

A five-year old son of Jacob Lighter, a farmer who lives seven miles from Doverton, on the old Troy pike, was killed Wednesday afternoon by falling from a wagon. The lad was at the barn with his father with the wagon, and when he got on and started up, he staggered and fell to the ground, his head striking first, breaking his neck.

STATE NEWS.

Honesdale wants a new Court House.

Williamsport publishers play croquet.

Pheasants are very plenty in Wayne county.

Thieves literally overrun Montgomery and Bucks counties.

A fire is raging on Cove mountain, south of Hollidaysburg.

A Pottstown agent has insured the life of WM. Shakespeare.

A Birdsboro factory turned out 10,000 kegs of nails last month.

A morocco factory is to be built in Chester by Wilmington parties.

A Lehigh farmer swallowed his teeth. A doctor got 'em out for him.

The cabinetmakers of Easton are about starting a co-operative association.

Norristown hereafter must pay ten cents a quart for milk. Cause, high price of hay.

Some of the iron working mills of Lancaster county are resuming operations.

General W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, who has been ill for some time, is convalescing.

The Franklin Institute exhibition in Philadelphia will close on Saturday evening.

The wages of the men employed in the Oil City barrel factory have been reduced.

The poor people of Meadville are complaining of the high rents that landlords demand.

The puddle mills of the Valentine Iron Works, Williamsport, will start up in a few weeks.

The new Episcopal church in Williamsport will be ready for dedication about Christmas.

Lewis Heckenroth, of Reading, died very suddenly on the night of the 20th, from apoplexy.

White Bros., from near Franklin, have completed arrangements for establishing a slate mill in Endenton.

The receipts of grain at the port of Erie, this season, have been greater than those of 1873, by 1,500,000 bushels.

A Philadelphia party wants to furnish an improved gallows upon which to hang Udderzook. Respectfully declined.

A two-year-old daughter of Frank Callahan, of Bethlehem, ate the phosphorus off forty-two matches, the other day, and died.

The *Observer* says the catch of white fish off the Erie port is now very large. Some of the hauls foot up as high as eight tons.

A little daughter of Joseph Lentes, locktender at Granville, Mifflin county, fell into the canal on the 22d inst., and was drowned.

A firm in Reading promises to distribute one hundred loaves of bread per week among the poor of that city, during the entire winter.

The late Park Hill Cassidy, of Philadelphia, left bequests amounting to $21,000, to be divided between various charitable institutions.

Dr. William E Barnes, a well known citizen of Allentown, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 31st ult. Rheumatism of the heart was the cause.

Thomas Brown, a Common Councilman of Erie, a car inspector and the treasurer of a benevolent society, has disappeared, and grave suspicions are entertained that he has absconded.

Rev. Father Flinn, of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Reading, since April, 1868, has been transferred to the charge of St. Cecilia parish, in the neighborhood of Richmond, Philadelphia.

Wesley Zents, who farms the old Holman farm, three miles down the river from Tionesta, will have about 18,000 bushels of corn this year. These river bottoms are not so slow for crops.

John Gaudam, of Lock Haven, was accidentally shot through the foot, the other day, and the first remark he made thereafter communicated with his own name, and referred to the gun.

The Erie blast furnace has started up after a rest of several months. This furnace has been changed from the manufacture of common pig iron to the best quality of charcoal, or white iron.

In what is known as the Dickinson College case, in which nearly all the faculty were appointed by the trustees without notification or trial, the courts have decided that the removal was illegal.

Mrs. Solomon Davenport, aged eighty-four years, made her annual call on the editor of the Montrville *Democrat*, last week. She lives alone, milks three cows, attends to her household duties, and gets along nicely.

Work on the Ebensburg artesian well was stopped last Monday, after a hole 1,200 feet had been bored. Water in plentiful quantities was obtained, but no flowing well. The fluid must, therefore, necessarily be brought to the surface by artificial means.

The new furnace at Bechtelsville, Berks county, is progressing finely. The foundation is laid, and the walls are being put up as rapidly as possible. Mr. David H. Bechtel, of that place, sold the Iron Company sixteen acres of land for $1,000.

A number of Titusville girls have formed themselves into a society for the development of the muscular system. One of the exercises on their programme is to assemble in a yard with a high fence around it and kick at a mark. Some wicked young men have cut holes through the fence.

There are twenty-four colleges in the State, divided among the different denominations as follows: Five Catholic, four Reformed, three Presbyterian, two Episcopal, two Lutheran, two Methodist, two Friends, one Baptist, one United Brethren, one Cumberland Presbyterian, and two colored.

A terrible state of affairs must exist in Waynesburg, judging from the following from the *Republican*: Strange young men should get their lives insured before coming to Waynesburg, as there is great danger of their being run down and hunged to death by a set of love-sick young women.

The committee appointed to consider the accuracy of the design at present used as the seal of the Commonwealth and to report the result, have forwarded to Governor Hartranft the result of their investigations, accompanied by a full history of the State seal, and shows that the latter has been abused since 1788.

The Recorder of the Board of Pardons has notified the counsel of Joseph Brown, who was convicted of the murder of Annetta Kremer in Schuylkill county, and the counsel of Frederick Heidenhut, convicted of the murder of Godfrey Kuhnle, in Philadelphia, to appear before the Governor and Board of Pardons on the 11th of November 1874, to show cause why the warrants for the execution of these two prisoners be sued out issued.

The death of Samuel J. Gummere, Professor of Mathematics in Haverford College, near Philadelphia, took place on Friday afternoon. Mr. Gummere was the eldest son of the late Professor John Gummere, the author of the celebrated treatise on Surveying, and was in the sixty-fourth year of his age at the time of his death. Professor Gummere was a thorough mathematician and a popular and successful instructor.

The Philadelphia *Age* says: There are four hundred and ninety-five more patients in the Insane Department of the Almshouse than can be properly accommodated. What is the result? Thirty-five per cent. of the insane are cured in the Almshouse, while in the Pennsylvania Hospital seventy-five per cent. of the insane patients are cured. Either more accommodations should be provided for the insane in the Almshouse or they should be refused altogether.

The following notice, *verbatim et literatim*, was found posted on a tree in Berks county: "Notice I have lost A cow or I cant find her She is A White yellow pided or spotted cow her years shourt and rounding and marked there is also no on the Mark ther iz A hole in one year tho I doe not no which year it iz in She is a heavey set cow in good fix and was yet giving some Milk the last I saw of She was Bin gone 10 days Any person noing of her will pleas let it Bee none to ——."

A Huntingdon paper says: "In a graphic description of General Lee's entrance into Chambersburg at the head of the rebel army in 1863, published in the *Guardian*, the young man who described as marching his way through the enemy's picket line and carrying a concealed dispatch over the mountains to the Pennsylvania Railroad, was Stephen W. Pomeroy, then of Shrewsbury, Franklin county, and now pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Mount Union, this county."

The Connellsville *Courier* says: From personal observation and inquiry we find that the wheat in this county never looked more promising or showed a finer appearance than at present. The timothy has been sown, it gives every indication of having "taken" well, and both of these valuable crops appear to enter the winter with every prospect of a plenteous yield. The area sown is greatly increased over last year, especially in this immediate vicinity, the yield last year having been so large as to tend to this result.

A very sudden death occurred at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, just before the commencement of the dedicatory services. Rev. William Frear, a resident of Eaton township, Wyoming county, came to Factoryville to attend the services in the academy. He walked up from the village, ascended a long flight of stairs, met some friends near the chapel door, entered into conversation with them and said he was unusually well. In reply to a question asked by Rev. A. L. Post as to his age, he answered the question and immediately fell over into the arms of Mr. Post a dead man. Father Frear was in his eighty-fifth year.

OUR NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

Autumn Styles—Fashion's Follies.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, November 2, 1874.

Fashion is destitute of brains. I suppose there has never been a question about that; but certainly if there had this season would set it at rest forever.

People have been poor for a year past; that is, many have that were princely rich or thought themselves so, and the rest have felt poor.

A wise Fashion under these circumstances would have appealed to the practical common sense of the public: it would have created marvels out of Carmelite serge; it would have done wonders with homespun; it would have taught moral lessons through "soft" felt hats, and, instead of adding feathers, knocked them in on the crown as men do to make them look jaunty; and sold them at the natural human price.

But no. Fashion could not do anything half so sensible. It has taken the beautiful woolens and gathered them, and pleated them, and laid them over in huge folds, and added heavy flounces and tabs and sashes—and charges a hundred and twenty-five dollars for a dress of them, which is utterly ruined by the weight and clumsiness of the superfluous material.

And the softness and freedom and style of the fabric is lost. If I were a man and had invented such materials, or an artisan and had manufactured them, I could cry over the wicked waste, the lack of artistic sense, the utter failure to appreciate the possibilities that are thus abominably slighted or destroyed.

Thirty-five dollars should purchase as handsome a Cheviot or serge suit as a woman need to wear. Forty-five dollars should buy a costume of silk and wool, allowing twenty dollars in one case and thirty dollars in the other for fabrics, and fifteen dollars (which ought to be enough) for making, thread, lining, or what are known as dressmakers' trimmings.

But try to purchase a suit or costume ready made, and it will cost from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. And a fashionable dressmaker will run it up to the same sum.

Then the dress, with "soft," felt hat, which costs from one dollar and ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the beauty of which is in its simplicity, its readiness, its flexibility and adaptativeness, is brought up in the hands of the milliner to sixteen dollars by adding a long plume, or even two or three worthless little fancy tips, and a Rembrandtian look, a flaring bow, a twist of velvet, and a binding.

Now here was something that might have gladdened the hearts of thousands of women, both rich and poor alike, want a hat for ordinary wear, low-priced, of a material like that of a man's, which cannot be spoiled by rain and may be finished in a plain inexpensive way—with a binding and wing of a game bird, perhaps, or a band and bow, something that would not increase the cost; and, allowing a dollar for the slight labor of putting it on, would still give us just what is needed at a sum of from three to five dollars.

London milliners advertise their "genuine" bonnets as a specialty. If some New York milliner had wit enough to advertise a "five dollar" hat for ladies and had judgment and taste enough to give it a look of style and simple elegance, she would make a fortune.

The manufacturers have done everything but trim ladies' hats. They furnish straw and felt and beaver, and even a patent leather visor, and they furnish ribbons and every day hats for women as they do for men and children before they will find the desideratum required.

THE JET INSANITY

seems to exist more on the part of the shopkeepers than their lady patrons. It is astonishing to what an extent jet and beaded trimmings have been manufactured and the prices that are asked for them. The mania is one which must be short-lived, because it makes dress so conspicuous, and to put the fashionable amount upon a costume for day or evening wear would be to invest in it the cost of a small house. Jetted aprons are seventy-five dollars each, beaded jackets from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five, beaded necklaces from fifty dollars and a half, collars composed wholly of jet beads on wire, fifteen dollars. Belts are fifteen dollars, with leaf-like pendants composed of small cut beads massed together; buckles made in the same way are two dollars and a half to five dollars each, and a passementerie bordering composed of fine cut jet, or a jetted fringe with network beading, are, either of them, ten to fifteen dollars per yard.

The recent trimmings into which jet is introduced have doubled in price, although the most of them have no real or intrinsic value, and drop off little by little, in the street or in the house, without any strain whatever being put upon them.

To see handsome silk or velvet vulgarized in this way—above all, to see ladies actually paying to have their rich, real lace spoiled by "beading," is enough to make one conclude that women are bereft of sense where dress or fashion is concerned.

There are some, however, who have escaped the infection. "Don't put beads on heads' to me," said one of the most elegant recently, "or I shall look out for another modiste. I will not touch jet upon any consideration or be seen wearing a particle of it."

The same lady went to half a dozen of the large furnishing houses in an attempt to find a plain stylish costume of silk and wool. Of course it was not to be had. She then bought the material, took it to the person already alluded to, and said: "If you put a side pleating, or a bunch of folds, or a heap of gathers, or any other abomination on this costume, I shall send it back upon your hands."

These vigorous measures enable her to secure a costume of black faille and velvet free from jet, and accessorie of silk and wool which is perfect in its ways and a most agreeable contrast to the majority of the complicated and idiotic structures that cost twice as much and demand the strength of Hercules to carry about.

Seriously, the weight of clothing which the combination of heavy materials with beaded trimmings and the enormous quantity of drapery employed in "dressing" its different parts is an evil which must be experienced to be fully realized. Pale, delicate women sink into the streets merely able to move their limbs under the burden of their trappings.

THE SHIRRING MANIA.

Old ladies who remember what were called the "drawn" silk bonnets and the way full sleeves and skirts were *gaged* at the top thirty years ago will understand what shirring means. It is simply gathering in rows, two or more, and this season dresses, suits and costumes are composed wholly of gatherings and fine side, or as they are called "knife" pleatings without any reference to material, its fitness, or entire unsuitability to such a purpose.

There is a class of silks, soft, rather light, and fine which may be "shirred" with but slight difficulty, although that imagine quantities of side pleating which requires the length three times over and rows of shirring drawn thick upon thread, tabbier, canvas, sleeves, pardon, bodice, wherever it is possible to put it in velvet, in thick diagonal serge, camel's hair, Cheviot, and even and especially silk and cloth. This is absolute waste of time, money and material.

THE JACKET AND APRON OVERSKIRT.

The jacket and apron overskirt has almost superceded the polonaise—quite, indeed, except the polonaise which simulates these together with a sash or scarf back.

The new apron is cut broad, laid in three pleats upon each side and meets at the back under the basque or under the drapery of the skirt, as such may be worn, and has broad loops terminating in wide ends, removing the appearance of plainness and giving the requisite finish to the ensemble of the costume. The most fashionable method of making the sash is to take three yards of the silk, double it together at the sides, and arrange it either as a sash starting from the side of the waist or as a ladder of bows down the center of the back.

A more dressy method for ceremonious dinner toilettes is to trim the skirt rather slightly around the long pleats, and to cut the apron and side sashes all in one, arranging these so as to form a flat trimming for the sides and apparently hold the back, its broad pleated train and *pouf* (if there is one) in position.

Whatever fullness there is in skirts, whether of day or evening dresses, is now all pressed to the back, commencing at a broad double or triple box plait. In a suit or demi-trained dress, this will be plain and straight, but for grand toilettes the back breadth will form a quarter to a half a yard longer than the others, and this fullness is gathered or pleated into the sides to assist in forming the *pouf* or panier which surmounts the train and to which a fanciful basque, with bows or pockets, or both, adds the crowning touch.

Flat bands of ostrich feathers in the tints of the silk are the favorite trimmings for these dresses and by far the most effective, but they are too costly for ordinary use and wear. Neck and wrists are invariably finished with pleatings of faille added to which are ruffles of real valenciennes lace.

THE PRINCESSE OVERDRESS.

Perhaps the very latest thing in dressy toilettes is the princesse overdress in the new striped silk and velvet which, together with a few rich brocades for trains or tablliers, comprise the richest novelties of the season from Lyons manufacturers. Bodice and overskirt are cut in one, as the name indicates, the bodice square and cut down in a gradual slope over the hips; perfectly plain and straight in front, and at the sides, but very gracefully draped at the back, and finished with a sash which invariably forms a cascade of bows.

The elegance of this toilette depends upon the harmony skirt, which is usually of grosgrain, and the overdress, and also the taste with which the silk of which the skirt is composed and its trimmings are united upon the overdress.

Fine knife pleatings of white silk gauze or grenadine, puffings of lace or tulle, and deep silk fringes with netted headings surmounted by flat beads of feathers, plain or beaded, are all used, but with the utmost art in order to conceal art.

Complete toilettes are also made of the velvet striped fabrics, the stripes showing different widths upon the skirts, the apron and the basque; but these dresses have the merit of novelty only. They are offensively striking not to say zebraish in appearance.

NEW WINTER CLOAKS.

There is an effort to revive cloaks this season and a prospect that it will be at least partially successful. The most practical designs are rather long and cut into the figure so as to be finely shaped without being tight fitting. They are made of gray, dark blue, and black "velvet" cloth or English tricot bordered with fur and finished with sleeves cut rather wide at the wrists and a long pointed hood at the back, not so broad and much more dressy than the old "Shakespeare" hood.

These cloaks are very gracefully worn over plain demi-trained skirts and with muff and hat matching the fur trimming, a velvet bonnet or even a pretty felt hat constitute a toilette that is distinguished.

There are much more fanciful cloaks and much more costly ones of matelasse (quilted) silk, faced with velvet, but they require a certain style of dress to go with them and can only properly be worn by ladies who can afford to have their entire dress in harmony with an expensive and exceptionable garment.

Jackets, of course, will be popular as ever. Many already possess them, and many others can better afford to buy something already common and in the market, than a garment of which none but be made to order, and of which only a few have as yet been seen. Fur trimmings freshen up old jackets wonderfully, and their present popularity suggests a method by which old garments can be utilized and an air of fashion imparted to them at comparatively small expense.

A very marked difference has been made within the past two or three years in the cut of dresses and outside garments—a difference to which attention has from time to time been called, but which even now many persons, dressmakers among others, fail to realize. This is in the high, close cut of dresses and outside garments. The back is very narrow, generally without side forms, the sleeve seam high on the shoulder, the sides shaped in to the required outline of the figure instead of being left loose and baggy as formerly.

If this form is carefully observed it will give an appearance of "style" to the simplest dress, and without it they will look dowdy and old no matter how rich the material.

An autumn costume that is new here has an air of distinctiveness which is quite exceptional. It consists of a plain velvet walking skirt and a camel's hair polonaise with velvet English collar, cuffs, buttons, and sash. A light gray felt hat, usually matching the shade of the camel's hair cloth, is trimmed with velvet matching the skirt and being upon the polonaise, and with feathers to match. The effect is very handsome, the lighter and more natural the better. The color of the velvet is always black or brown. Some ladies utilize an old silk skirt by trimming